

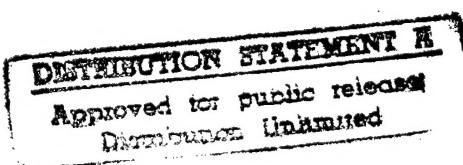
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JPRS 82791

2 February 1983

Korean Affairs Report

No. 264



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2 February 1983

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT VIEWED

SK301602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--The year 1982 is a year when the international movement of support to and solidarity with our peoples just cause of national reunification has further gained in scope and strength.

The movement of support to our peoples cause of national reunification can be found in the fact that meetings for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea were widely held on an international scale.

An African regional governmental conference for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in the capital of Togo with the attendance of party and government delegations and delegates from 25 countries, amid the interest of the whole continent.

Paying deep attention to the situation prevailing in the Korean Peninsula, the conference sincerely discussed how to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and to ease tension and guarantee a durable peace in the peninsula and briskly conduct the international movement of support to and solidarity with the Korean peoples cause of national reunification. It adopted an appeal to the governments, democratic forces and peoples of all countries of the world.

One hundred forty five journalists and delegates of the press circle from 68 countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, Americas and Oceania with differing political views gathered in Helsinki to hold a world conference of journalists for the reunification of Korea.

The attendants of the conference stressed that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a great programme and bright beacon which indicate a most correct way for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a road to be followed by a reunified Korea.

They held that they would introduce and propagandize the justness of the proposal, further lift up their voices supporting Koreas reunification and indict the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to the world for its fascist, splittist and belligerent manoeuvres.

An international conference of youth for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo with the attendance of 210 delegates of 42 countries of the five continents and 4 international organizations and youth organizations in Japan.

A meeting of non-governmental organizations on the reunification of Korea and human rights in South Korea was held in Geneva.

Besides, international conferences including an executive committee meeting of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea reviewed the movement for supporting Korea's reunification and discussed and adopted practical steps to further expand and strengthen this movement.

Solidarity meetings and seminars of national character were widely held this year.

What draws attention in the international movement of solidarity with the Korean peoples cause of national reunification is that various forms of campaigns including an international signature campaign supporting the proposal to found the DPRK and the ten-point policy of the unified state were conducted briskly.

The signature campaign was participated in by heads of state, party and government leaders and noted figures of political, public, academic, legal, press and religious circles of different countries.

This campaign took place briskly assuming organized character as a party and state work in not a small number of countries.

The participants in the signature campaign were unanimous in actively supporting and welcoming the proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a most realistic and fair proposition.

Representatives of political parties and public organisations of India held a joint meeting in support of the proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and adopted a resolution.

The mayor of Prades and other mayors of France made public talks to express full support to the proposal.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of the proposal, lectures were given in Guyana and Nicaragua and seminars held in Nepal, Sierra Leone, Norway and other countries.

Besides, the movement supporting the proposal was waged in various forms in different countries.

Meanwhile, mass media of various countries of the world actively roused public opinion supporting the statement of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the memorandum of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and others and carried articles condemning the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

On the lapse of seven years since the resolution on the Korean question was adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly session, political parties, public organisations and individual figures of many countries of the world issued statements, appeals, talks, etc., urging the United States to implement the U.N. resolution at an early date.

Delegates of various countries lifted up their voices supporting the Korean peoples cause of national reunification at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly this year.

France, the Congo and other countries formed new committees for supporting the reunification of Korea and their branches and more actively waged the movement supporting the reunification of Korea.

The increasing support of the world to our peoples struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and the realization of the independent reunification of the country is a great encouragement to our people and a heavy blow to the splittists within and without.

CSO: 4100/97

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'IZVESTIYA' COMMENTS ON U.S.-S. KOREA TIES

SK171110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)--The January 13 issue of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA carried an article exposing the situation of South Korea dependence on the United States under the title "Fruit of South Korea-U.S. 'partnership,' according to a report.

Pointing out that the South Korean economy is in the grip of a serious crisis, the paper says:

The economic plight of South Korea is compounded by unbearable military spending. Seoul, encouraged by the United States, is spending for miliary purposes about 40 per cent of its budget.

The ruling clique spared no money to gratify its militarist ambition.

It should be noted in this connection that Washington is zealously encouraging the militarist frenzy of the Seoul authorities.

A general analysis of the South Korean economic situation shows that in essence Seoul is faced with financial and economic bankruptcy and the American "friends" and, following their suit, representatives of other imperialist powers are divesting South Korea of everything.

This grievous situation has been caused by the undemocratic policy of the Seoul authorities, by the very political system which has evolved in South Korea under Washington's direct influence.

There is not even a hint at "political stability" which Western propaganda was fond of talking about.

Noting that the only backing of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is that from the 700,000-strong puppet army and a powerful police machine, the paper continues:

The U.S. "protection" assumes very diverse forms from a financial "subsidy" to electric shock truncheons for dispersing anti-"government" demonstrations and torturing political prisoners.

Rich expression of the U.S. aid is conditioned not by disinterested encouragement but by the position of South Korea in the strategic plan of the U.S. Defence Department and "security guarantees" promised by Washington to Seoul.

What do the "security guarantees" mean in essence?

They mean, above all, the presence of over 40,000 American troops equipped with nuclear and other up-to-date weapons in South Korea, the U.S. Seventh Fleet watching the "security" of sea routes and the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" for South Korea.

The buildup of U.S. military presence is a basic component part of the Far Eastern strategy of the U.S. Defence Department.

As for South Korea, it means the virtual perpetuation of U.S. occupation.

Another more important factor is that the deployment of atomic weapons in the South of the Korean peninsula has turned South Korea into a U.S. nuclear hostage.

It should be noted that the action of Washington in the Korean peninsula is apparently assuming provocative nature.

Encouragement to Seoul's ambition accompanied by a speculation called "threat from the North" and "aggressive intention of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the full-scale munitions construction seek the only aim of preserving the root cause of tensions and strengthening U.S. military presence in this part of the world.

"Partnership" with Washington has put Seoul into an onerous dependence on the United States, made it a U.S. puppet, a nuclear hostage, a proving ground for perfecting the tactics of modern warfare and a beachhead of U.S. imperialism in the Far East.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS DEMAND U.S. TROOPS WITHDRAWAL

SK120416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--Korean personages overseas made congratulatory speeches at the second dialog between North and Overseas Christians for the reunification of Korea held in Helsinki.

Professor and Doctor Kang Wi-cho residing in the United States said: A unified and independent development of our nation is now hindered by the continued presence of foreign troops and the economic, military and political pressure of outside forces.

In South Korea, the farmland has been devastated, the "ROK Army" is under the control of the commander of foreign forces and culture is languishing in the pollution of Japanese and Western culture.

Students of Koryo theological seminary in Pusan well proved by the arson at the "U.S. Cultural Centre" there that the cause of this tragedy lay in the U.S. South Korean policy and its attitude of looking down upon our nation.

The United States not only keeps a large ground force in South Korea but also has stockpiled there more or less 1,000 pieces of atomic weapons to gain and maintain its commercial and military interests, looking down upon our nation.

We cannot help keenly feeling once again the historical meaning of this important meeting where we have gathered to do our bit for the days of a reunified homeland and for world peace in face of such crisis of history.

Through this meeting we are resolving to do our utmost to pull down the barrier between the North and the South, consolidate the unity of the nation and set up a unified government.

Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, said: The overwhelming majority of our nation in the North and the South want reunification.

But the South leaves no stone unturned in its effort to bar it. There a "unification board" was set up. But it is formed of those dead set against reunification. Now hear what they say:

"The North and the South, being separated for many years, have become heterogeneous. For this heterogeneity, unification cannot be attained easily. We will have to wait for a long time."

With this self-contradictory argument they entice our people. You know well that this is the logic of the splittists who claim that the country must never be unified, but must remain divided, to worship foreigners.

I have been to my beloved homeland several times, thinking that I should know something about the North to do my bit for reunification.

We felt that it was not the North that had changed in quality, but the South that was changing.

In the spiritual state, the whole of the North, as its policy indicates, desires reunification. In the South, too, most of the people want it, but the authorities do not allow anyone to utter word about it. But the North has created a climate to cry freely for reunification.

It is the outside forces that torment us. Notably the United States, as the U.S. troops' occupation of our country is the problem, a shortcut to reunification lies through making them withdraw, first of all, I think.

Hoping that such opportunities will be provided frequently in the future, I expect that this historical meeting will prove to be manure for reunification and an occasion symbolic of it.

CSO: 4100/97

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAKISTANI LABOR CONGRESS URGES U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK120900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--A resolution on Korea was adopted at the labor congress of the Pakistan Trade Union Federation on December 30 last year, according to a report.

The resolution says: The labor congress of the Pakistan Trade Union Federation expresses deep concern over the abnormal situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea in 1945 have turned it into their military base.

Over 40,000 U.S. troops are now stationed in South Korea and a large quantity of nuclear weapons are deployed there.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime are depriving the South Korean people of all their human rights, maintaining the most brutal fascist ruling system in South Korea and manoeuvring to carry into effect the "two Koreas" plot.

Scathingly denouncing the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, this labor congress demands that the U.S. imperialists withdraw the nuclear and all other lethal weapons and their troops from South Korea.

It also demands that the South Korean puppets democratize the society, repeal all the fascist laws and unconditionally and completely release all the political prisoners.

It expresses full support to the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

We consider that this new reunification proposal is a most realistic and fair one to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference under the present situation.

CSO: 4100/97

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

IRANIAN PAPER EXPOSES CHON TU-HWAN CLIQUE 'EXCESSES'

SK201211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Iranian paper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC carried an article exposing repressive outrages of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to a report.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are harshly cracking down upon the South Korean people who have risen in the struggle, the paper says:

The resistance struggle waged in various areas of South Korea in 1980 seized the U.S. imperialists, the world's devil, with uneasiness and fear, and Washington was at a loss, fearing that it should expand throughout South Korea to develop into an irresistible revolution.

This was why the imperialists instigated the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan to cook up a "government" and suppress the anti-imperialist forces in South Korea.

Thus, most inhumane and bloody suppressive atrocities were committed in Kwangju, South Korea.

In view of the strategic position of the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists are hard at work as ever to keep hold on South Korea politically, economically and militarily.

This was precisely the aim pursued by them in unleashing a sanguinary war in Korea in 1950.

After artificially dividing the Korean peninsula, they have persistently barred the reunification of Korea till today.

Though the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrest and detain South Korean fighters and brutally suppress the struggle of people, the Korean people will certainly win victory in their struggle.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JSP ORGAN RAPS AT JAPAN-S. KOREA JOINT STATEMENT

SK201516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The January 18 issue of SHAKAI SHINPO, the organ of the Japan Socialist Party, carried an editorial titled "A Joint Statement Aimed at 'Emergency in Korea'."

Noting that Nakasone's trip to South Korea pursued the aim of "actively hastening Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration", the editorial says:

From the stand of supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and defending peace and democracy in Japan, we brand the Japan-South Korea "summit talks" as a "milestone" in preparations for war in the Korean peninsula, Asia and Pacific region and make a fresh determination to intensify the struggle against the Nakasone cabinet, the most reactionary one after the war.

The Japan-South Korea "joint statement" supports Chon Tu-hwan's "proposal for North-South dialogue and unification." But it is clear that the increase of the military potentials by the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" heightening the military tension between North and South proceeds from the "two Koreas" policy of the United States for fixing the division of Korea and turning South Korea into a bridgehead in East Asia, and this goes against the reunification of Korea.

In particular the "provision on Korea" confirmed by Japan and the United States has been developed into one confirmed by Japan and South Korea. This implies that they promised both nominally and virtually the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration.

Referring to the 4,000 million dollar "aid" promised by Nakasone to South Korea, the editorial continues:

The realization of "economic aid" South Korea connected with the increase of military potentials was confirmed along with the "provision on Korea" stipulating that "the security of the Korean peninsula is vital to peace and security in Japan."

This means that the government of the Liberal-Democratic Party began putting the "provision" into a concrete shape and is a declaration that the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration has entered a new stage.

"Economic aid" to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" which embarks upon a plan for increasing military potentials in accordance with the "two Koreas" policy of the United States only aggravates the military tension between the North and the South of Korea.

The Japan-South Korea "summit talks" going against the reunification of Korea so desired by the entire Korean people will face a severe criticism in the future.

Nakasone intends to expand still further the military role of Japan through his talks with Chon Tu-hwan and Reagan.

The Nakasone cabinet's basic stance of diplomacy and defence will inevitably draw Japan into a war in the Korean peninsula and East Asia and make her proceed to collective defence through Japan-South Korea and Japan-U.S. "summit talks."

We make a new determination to confront with the dangerous militarist and belligerent policy of the Nakasone cabinet and resolve once again to strengthen solidarity with the democratic forces in South Korea and stand in the van of the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CITES 'TASS' ON NAKASONE VISIT TO SEOUL

SK131101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--TASS January 11 published its news analyst's article denouncing Nakasone's South Korean junket under the headline "Japanese Props for Seoul Dictatorship," which says:

Despite its own difficulties, Tokyo is prepared to grant the South Korean "regime" large loans for a total sum of four billion dollars "to promote stabilisation of the situation." Tokyo is also ready to approve officially "South Korea's defence efforts," that is, military preparations, and to stress "the need to develop friendship and cooperation" with the Seoul "regime."

Observers, looking for the causes of the Japanese premier's "surprise" visit to Seoul, link it with Nakasone's forthcoming trip to the United States, a far more important event for the Japanese ruling circles. The Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, for instance, directly indicates that Nakasone undertook his trip to Seoul in order to "prepare groundwork for a successful holding of Japanese-American summit talks."

Washington, backing dictatorial regimes world-wide, has since long pressed Tokyo to give active support for this policy, specifically, with regard to South Korea. Japan's financial "aid" to Seoul, which spends a considerable part of its budget for military purposes, will be a substantial injection for the dictatorial regime. It compensates to a certain degree for Washington's own expenses connected with the granting of military aid to South Korea.

Besides, Washington regards close economic and military cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul as an integral element in the U.S. strategy in the Western Pacific. Satisfaction of the American demands, according to Tokyo officials, will help ease the pressure to be put on Nakasone in Washington during the discussion of the acute problems of Japanese-American relations.

The Japanese public responded to the Japanese premier's visit to South Korea with alarm and indignation. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI regards the attempts "to strengthen solidarity" between Tokyo, Seoul and Washington as threatening with Japan's further involvement in the American strategy of confrontation and with the emergence of new factors of instability in the region. Opposition parties, in their protest to the government, characterised Nakasone's trip as "support for the anti-people Chon Tu-hwan regime, which violates human rights" in South Korea.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON NAKASONE'S SEOUL VISIT

Visit Criticized

SK120425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on January 11 published a statement denouncing the South Korean trip of Nakasone, in which it says that the trip is aimed at tightening military tieup with the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

It notes that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's intention to have talks with the Chon Tu-hwan clique in camera and tighten political, economic and military tieup with them by visiting South Korea on January 11 is an open manifestation of the scheme to bring into shape a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The statement continues: The U.S. imperialists are overheated in the formation of a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea for a new aggression and war policy in Korea and, for this purpose, urge new compact between Japan and the South Korean puppets.

It is clear that Nakasone's aim in visiting South Korea before anywhere else lies in lifting military tieup with the Chon Tu-hwan clique to a new stage in earnest response to such demand of the U.S. imperialists.

His hasty visit to South Korea and secret confab with the South Korean puppets indicate that the reinvasion designs of the Japanese militarists on South Korea are entering a more grave stage.

It is a fact known to the whole world that the 4,000 million dollars the Japanese authorities are going to hand over to the puppet clique are not a mere "economic aid" but an aid for the military buildup of the puppet clique.

The Nakasone cabinet intends to step up the creation of "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan clique and grab South Korea again as its colony.

Ranting that South Korea is "a bastion of Japan's defence," and South Korea and Japan are "the same territory" from the "security" point of view, the Chon Tu-hwan clique are committing without compunction such never-to-be-condoned treachery as ushering in the Japanese militarists.

The entire Koreans in Japan will fight more stubbornly to thwart and frustrate the new dangerous compact between Japan and the South Korean puppet clique and formation of a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, vigilantly following the new situation created by Nakasone's South Korean trip.

Japanese Emergency Meeting

SK120454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--Representatives of Japanese political parties and democratic organisations and public figures held an emergency meeting on January 10 to denounce the South Korean trip of Nakasone.

The meeting sponsored by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) was attended by chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata and representatives of other political parties and democratic organisations and public figures of Japan, over 120 in all.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of different circles.

Secretary general of Sohyo Mitsuo Tomitsuka in his speech denounced Nakasone's South Korean tour as a move to tighten the military tieup between Japan and South Korea under the cloak of "economic cooperation" and further increase the danger of war in Asia.

He called for a more vigorous struggle to check Nakasone's South Korean tour and Japan's turning to reaction and to have the Kim Tae-chung issue completely settled.

Chairman of the Japan Socialist Society Ichio Asukata said: Though Nakasone's South Korean trip appears to have been decided abruptly, it is, in fact, made according to a script worked out by the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese ruling quarters ever since the emergence of the Nakasone cabinet.

The "Team Spirit 83" military exercises to be staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in February this year are intended to tighten the military tieup between the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reaction and the South Korean puppet clique, and they are closely linked with Nakasone's South Korean tour.

He called for a brisk struggle against their war moves within the Japanese Diet and among broad segments of Japanese people.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting, which says:

--We oppose all forms of "aid" to the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" including the military aid scaled at 4,000 million dollars and will intensify our struggle to actively support the democratisation of South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

--We demand that the Japanese Government take concrete steps for the rectification of textbook revision and admit that Japan's rule over Korea before World War II was an imperialist aggressive rule and apologize for that.

--We demand that the truth of the Kim Tae-chung abduction case be brought to light, he be immediately reinstated and all the political prisoners in South Korea be released.

--We must oppose the military buildup of Japan and check the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration, "study of an emergency case in the Far East," "enactment of a security law" and other moves and the Japan-South Korea joint military program.

--We will strive to promote the establishment of friendly relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Political Parties Denounce Trip

SK120528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--Japanese progressive political parties, public organisations and personages of all strata bitterly denounced the South Korean trip of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, condemned the trip at a new year's meeting held at the party headquarters recently. [word indistinct] that at a time when Japan, the United States and South Korea are seeking to unite strength for a war, Nakasone plays the leading part, he said that the Socialist Party should have a showdown with a firm determination to frustrate this.

Leading members of the Japan Socialist Party recently called on the chief cabinet secretary and conveyed to him a request of chairman Ichio Asukata to Nakasone.

Noting that Japan's "economic cooperation" involving 4,000 million dollars to South Korea is virtually a military aid, the request demanded a stop to the "aid" to South Korea.

It also said that the Japanese Government should renounce its hostile policy toward the DPRK, pursue a peaceful diplomacy suitable to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the cherished desire of the Korean people, strive for detente in Asia, completely settle the Kim Tae-chung issue and help him be reinstated to his original status and at the same time demand the release of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea.

The Japan Socialist Party defined the period from January 11 to 16 as a "week of protest action" to oppose Nakasone's South Korean trip and his visit to the United States and decided upon a policy of waging a wide protest action in all parts of the country.

Representatives of the "emergency meeting of Christians on the South Korean question," the "Japan-South Korea Solidarity Committee" and the "civic movement, freedom to Kim Tae-chung," Japanese civic organisations, recently sent a joint request to Nakasone.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" was born of a military coup d'etat, it warned that if Nakasone meets and zealously encourages Chon Tu-hwan cursed by the South Korean people, he will be unable to escape the denunciation from the South Korean people.

The request said: It is entirely contradictory to the desire of the Japanese and Korean peoples that Nakasone follows the road of consolidating the political and military alliance between the U.S., Japan and South Korea and strengthening the military power of Japan under the command of the United States.

Accordingly, we cannot agree to "talks" between Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan.

'IZVESTIYA' Denounces Visit

SK120938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (KCNA)--The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA January 10 carried a commentary flaying the South Korean trip of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone under the title "Tokyo's Gesture to Seoul."

The paper says: The destination of the first foreign tour of the new Japanese prime minister was the United States, to which he was to pay an official visit in mid-January.

Then why this hasty visit to South Korea?

Answering this question, the overwhelming majority of the commentators share the view that it will conform, above all, to the expectation of Washington which is deeply worried about the South Korean puppet regime, its protege, and wants Japan to give a huge amount of economic "aid" in the form of loan to South Korea.

As YOMIURI SHIMBUN noted, South Korea is a major source of anxiety to the United States in its Asian policy. Therefore, as the press opines, it would not be bad for Prime Minister Nakasone to go to Washington with a "present" in the form of settled Japan-South Korea relations by clinching the dealing on Japan's loan to South Korea which is obviously in a quandary, the dealing pending for one year and a half.

Many observers in Japan conclude that with this the promise of ex-Prime Minister Suzuki to President Reagan in Washington would be honored and the continuity of Japan's foreign policy in her relations with the United States and Tokyo's decision to fulfil in the future, too, the role devolved upon Japan in the Asian plan of the White House, would be emphasized.

In this connection, the press here raises the question that Japan might be inveigled in real earnest into the U.S. military plan connected with the plan to further convert South Korea into a military outpost in this part of the Pacific.

As facts show, Japan plays not only the role of financial stimulator, but also the role of a direct conspirator of Washington in the latter's act of apparently aggressive nature.

But, as the Japanese public stresses, this is fraught with ample possibility of turning the West Pacific into a zone dangerous to the cause of peace. Because, above all, the United States is working out a plan for deploying new nuclear weapon reserves in South Korea under the pretext that it is the main bridgehead.

The public regards the Tokyo official quarters' approval of contribution to the formation of a triangular alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and the decision of the Japanese Government to grant 4,000 million dollars in loan to the South Korean "regime" as a new act contradictory to the true interests of the Japanese people.

'PEOPLE'S DAILY' Criticizes

SK130441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (KCNA)--Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY January 12 carried an article lashing at Nakasone's South Korean trip.

Noting that Nakasone showed up in South Korea on January 11, the paper says: Public opinion regards it as "the start of Nakasone's diplomacy," the establishment of new Japan-South Korea relations" was confirmed at the first confab between him and Chon Tu-hwan, it remarks.

Pointing out that Nakasone's trip was preceded by a dealing over Japan's 4,000 million dollar loan to South Korea, the paper recalls SATO's claim in 1969 that South Korean "security" is "essential" to that of Japan.

Touching upon the voice of denunciation invited by his South Korean trip in Japan, the paper says: Personages of various circles including the chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, the representative of the Social Democratic Federation, the chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), and Upper House members signed against Nakasone's South Korean tour, "to give economic 'aid' to the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' which suppresses the South Korean people's human rights, freedom and democracy is tantamount to barring the road of genuine friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples," they stressed.

Japanese papers say that Nakasone's abrupt decision to visit South Korea before his U.S. trip is one to "play a trump card for the formation of U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular alliance," to do "his bit" for the Reagan administration's Far East policy and to prepare "a local specialty" to be carried to the United States.

Overseas Koreans Criticize

SK130448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--The "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminyon), an Overseas Koreans' organisation, called a news conference at the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" in Tokyo Tuesday morning and issued a statement denouncing the South Korean trip of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The press conference was attended by Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of "Hanminyon," Yim Chang-yong, chairman of its U.S. headquarters, and Yun I-sang, chairman of its European headquarters.

The statement notes that the ulterior aim of Nakasone's South Korean visit, as he himself declared, is to establish a cooperative system between South Korea and Japan in "security" matters on the basis of an understanding of "strategic common destiny" and promote the completion of South Korea-U.S.-Japan military integration sought by the Reagan administration.

It can never be denied that the 4,000 million dollar "aid" to the South Korean military dictatorial "regime" is of military nature, the statement notes, and goes on: The South Korean visit of Nakasone is, eventually, an act hindering the democratisation of South Korea and the reunification of Korea, the desire of the Korean nation, and increasing military tension of the Korean Peninsula.

Sharply denouncing the South Korean visit of Nakasone and the 4,000 million dollar "aid" in the name of the Korean nation, "Hanminryon" demands the Japanese government:

--promptly to renounce its manoeuvres for South Korea-U.S.-Japan military integration with South Korea as the forward base;

--to give up the idea of 4,000 million dollar "aid" connected with the military buildup in South Korea;

--to respect the sovereignty of the Korean nation and stop all its obstructions to the democratisation of South Korea and the reunification of Korea;

--to thoroughly probe into the truth of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case.

CSO: 4100/97

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET MEDIA DENOUNCE NAKASONE VISIT

SK141048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (KCNA)--Soviet news media published articles denouncing the South Korean trip of Nakasone.

In an article titled "'Gift' to Washington" the January 12 issue of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says:

Observers estimate Nakasone's South Korean tour beginning on January 11 as a "gift" to Washington prior to his visit to the United States.

In this connection, AKAHATA says: It is not fortuitous that U.S. President Reagan praised this act of Nakasone.

Washington has persistently promoted the plan to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance since 1969 when the United States included an article on "security" of South Korea in the "Japan-U.S. joint statement."

The policy of the Japanese ruling circles to tighten their relations with the anti-popular "regime" rouses indignant protest of the Japanese democratic public circles.

Representatives of opposition parties, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and other public organisations called at the prime minister's residence and protested against his South Korean trip.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in an article captioned "Bonds Tightened" said: The requests of opposition parties and public organisations to the Japanese Government stressed that this trip meant Japanese ruling quarters' props for the anti-popular Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

TRUD carried an article titled "Defying Protest."

TASS on January 11 noted that Japan and South Korea "expressed their readiness" to actively cooperate with the United States in preserving "security in Asia," which was brought up at the "talks" between Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan, the boss of the South Korean "regime."

It said:

The Japanese prime minister's official visit to South Korea, the first of its kind since the war, was arranged under strong pressure from Washington. Washington demands Japan to undertake financial, material and technical supplies to the puppet of the United States. Japan decided to give a loan running into 4,000 million dollars to South Korea.

Thus, Washington schemes to more tightly bind Tokyo to the execution of the long-cherished plan of the U.S. Defence Department to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea in the Far East.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TASS' HITS RESULTS OF NAKASONE'S SEOUL TRIP

SK150428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--TASS January 12 published an article lashing at the results of the South Korean trip of the Japanese prime minister.

It says:

The KYODO NEWS SERVICE assessed Prime Minister Nakasone's official visit to South Korea which ended on January 12 as another step toward the formation of a strategic alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. It noted that a plan for rapidly strengthening links between Tokyo and Seoul, an aspect of the triangular alliance of Japan, the United States and South Korea in the Far East, was adopted in the course of the visit.

According to a KYODO report, in the "joint statement" on the results of the visit published on the 12th, Japan "highly estimated the military efforts" of South Korea and "promised" that she "will actively play her international role in the region as a member of the Western camp." The official promise of a preferential loan of the unprecedented amount of 4,000 million dollars to Seoul by the Japanese Government is proof of a closer tie between Tokyo and the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

As the Japanese press notes, this large financial "aid" apparently carries military strategic nature, as it will be directed, in fact, to the increase of the military potential of South Korea. MAINICHI SHIMBUN says that Japan's loan is "priceless" to Seoul which is writhing in a financial crisis, squandering more than one-third of its budget in military spending.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'PRAVDA' DENOUNCES NAKASONE'S TRIP TO S. KOREA

SK140437 Pyongyang KCNA/ in English 0347 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA January 13 carried a commentary hitting at the South Korean trip of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone under the title "Tokyo-Style 'Impromptu Work'."

It says:

Till only recently, no one had doubted in Tokyo that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, following in the footsteps of most of his predecessors, would begin his overseas trip from that to the United States. But Nakasone left for Seoul, as if on an improvised junket, a week before his visit to Washington so widely advertised in the literal sense of the term.

Though the abruptness of this trip is regarded as its noteworthy characteristics, it can by no means be considered to be an abrupt one as it might appear. The point is that the "talks" between Japan and South Korea are apparently aimed at creating "a more favorable climate" for the forthcoming "meeting" between Nakasone and Reagan. The White House had long since goaded Tokyo to approach Seoul with greater zeal and been nervous fearing that an estrangement between Japan and South Korea, if it be created, would prove an obstacle to the execution of the U.S. Far Eastern strategy.

Suzuki, the incumbent prime minister's predecessor, after his first meeting with Reagan in 1981, began claiming that to strengthen "cooperation" with South Korea must be the primary foreign policy target of Japan. In response to this, Seoul, apparently on the instructions from across the ocean, requested Tokyo a 10 billion dollar loan on preferential conditions. And the reason held out for this was brazen enough. If Japan would not increase her military expenditure at such a rate as demanded by the United States, she should at least alleviate Pentagon's burden indirectly by assuming the supply of funds to the Seoul "regime" which appropriates more than one-third of its budget to military appropriations, they argued. As a result of the bargaining which had continued for one year and a half, the South Korean side agreed, first, to 6,000 million, and then--to 4,000 million, an agreement on this was reached in Seoul.

Thus, Nakasone's "impromptu work" is intended, above all, to delight Washington by advertising that a Japanese prime minister's first official visit to South Korea after the war itself signifies a "turning point" in the Japan-South Korea relations.

An "agreement" on the loan is to be officially worked out at the same time. In that case, no small part of the expenses for the increase of the military potential of South Korea and the maintenance of the U.S. troops in South Korea would, eventually, fall on the shoulders of the Japanese tax payers.

The Tokyo official circles deny in every way possible that the deal has any military aspects. But the real meaning of it is obvious, as is noted by the KYODO TSUSHIN NEWS AGENCY, and not without ground, this is a step toward establishment of a system of military cooperation in the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' NOTES CRITICISM OF NAKASONE VISIT

SK141029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Reporting the conclusion of Nakasone's South Korea trip, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY January 12 said:

Nakasone's visit was paid when the Korean peninsula was still divided into two parts. For a long time, the Japanese Government has acted according to the treaty of basic relations between Japan and South Korea, giving political and economic support to it.

The peoples who show concern over the situation in the region regard this as harmful toward the cause of Korea's self-determination and peaceful reunification.

Nakasone's visit to South Korea has caused unrest and objection among opposition parties and public opinion in Japan.

Demonstrations have been held in many places of Japan to protest against Nakasone's visit to South Korea.

Nakasone's visit was aimed to promote the military alliance among Japan, the United States and South Korea, said the chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

His visit would solidify the separation of the nation on the Korean peninsula and aggravate the confrontation between the two sides, said the secretary general of the party.

Representatives of Dietmen, scholars and trade union leaders went to the residence of the prime minister to show their protest.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PARTIES DENOUNCE NAKASONE VISIT

SK151101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--MAINICHI SHIMBUN January 12 conveyed the reaction of Japanese opposition parties to Nakasone's confab with the South Korean ruler.

It says:

The opposition parties' reaction to the moves surrounding Japan-South Korea relations is indicative of their heightened vigilance, as they view Nakasone's South Korean trip "as an open manifestation of his intention to link it with the security problem," drawing attention to the fact that it took place shortly before the prime minister's first visit to the United States.

Chairman Ichio Asukata criticised his South Korean junket, saying: "It is clear that the formation of the Japan-U.S.-South Korea triangular military alliance will be hastened with Nakasone's South Korean tour."

The Communist Party opposed it, regarding it as "the basic stance of the prime minister to cooperate with the United States after clinching the problem of aid to South Korea before his U.S. trip."

YOMIURI SHIMBUN January 12 reported:

The director of the international department of the Japan Socialist Party said:

The Japan-South Korea "talks" were to recognize the "administration" of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The prime minister made no apology for Japan's past colonial domination and suppression. So he cannot escape a bitter condemnation by the entire Korean people.

The 4,000 million dollar "economic aid" is virtually a military "aid" aimed at arms buildup of South Korea and a Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration. It is a dangerous move aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and jeopardizing peace in Asia.

The chief of the foreign policy committee of the Japan Communist Party said:

The biggest point of the surprise Japan-South Korea "talks" is the establishment of the Japan-South Korea relations on a "new basis" of the combination of the "security" of South Korea and Japan.

This means establishing "Japan-South Korea security" relations along with the "U.S.-South Korea security" and the "Japan-U.S. security" relations to open a new stage for framing up a "U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance" according to the United States' Asian strategy and increase the tension in Asia.

The "economic aid" to Chon Tu-hwan sharply denounced by the South Korean people is a challenge to the Korean people.

The secretary general of the Social Democratic Federation said that to head for a dangerous Japan-U.S.-South Korea military system is to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the New Liberal Club said: Japan's appreciation of the "defence efforts" of South Korea in a "joint statement" only heightens the tension on the Korean peninsula. It is deeply regrettable.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE FIGURES DENOUNCE NAKASONE VISIT

SK151057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--Democratic organisations and public figures of Japan are bitterly condemning the "joint statement" that came at the end of Nakasone's South Korean junket.

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) said in a statement that the "joint statement" is "intended for military fusion between Japan and South Korea." It exposed that the 4,000 million dollar "economic aid" is "virtually a military aid" and an agreement was reached behind the scene of the "joint statement" on South Korea and Japan taking a concerted step for the promotion of "the building of a military power."

The "Emergency Council of Christians on the South Korean Affairs" published a talk on January 12 declaring that "the 'talks' run counter to the desire of the Japanese and South Korean peoples for genuine peace and friendship."

Haruki Wata, representative of the "Japan-South Korea Solidarity Committee," said: The precondition for a true reconciliation between peoples of Japan and South Korea is a plain repentance of the Japanese Government for the past history of colonial rule.

But at the "talks," Nakasone only uttered words of abstract meaning and not a word about it is found in the "joint statement."

Nobuo Nakagawa, a researcher of the Korean affairs, said:

Though the word "security" is evaded in the "joint statement," it is, after all, close to the South Korean side's understanding of the situation and "security outlook" expressed in the terms "grim situation surrounding Korean peninsula" and "defence efforts of South Korea."

Already under the Carter administration the United States talked about "security cooperation between Japan and South Korea" and the South Korean side raised the question of Japan's role "in case of emergency" on the Korean peninsula at a "Meeting of the Japan-South Korea Assemblymen's League" held at the end of last year.

As a South Korean paper hinted by its report about South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular security, the Japan-South Korea relations have undergone a great change through the "talks" from economic cooperation to "security cooperation."

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' NOTES HUNGARIAN COMMENT ON NAKASONE TRIP

SK160940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign political parties and public circles strongly denounced Nakasone's South Korean visit, according to reports.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG noted: Nakasone's Seoul trip drew attention because it was the new Japanese prime minister's first official visit to South Korea and was arranged prior to his visit to the United States.

Pointing to Japan's 4,000 million dollar loans to South Korea, the paper said Japan's political and economic measures for the South Korean ruling quarters were a prelude to Nakasone-Reagan talks.

Another Hungarian paper MAGYAR NEMZET also denounced Nakasone's South Korean tour. Saying that a triangular military alliance of Japan, the United States and South Korea would certainly be accelerated with Nakasone's South Korean trip as an occasion, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata flailed his trip.

The chief of the foreign policy committee of the Japan Communist Party said Japan's "economic aid" to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is a challenge to the Korean people.

Pointing to the fact that in the Japan-South Korea "joint statement" Japan appraised South Korea's "defence efforts," the chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the New Liberal Club said: This would only increase tension on the Korean peninsula.

The Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship on January 14 lodged a document denouncing Nakasone's South Korea trip to the chief cabinet secretary.

Pointing out that the 4,000 million dollar "economic aid" to South Korea is, after all, a military aid and it would result in obstructing security on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the document demanded an immediate stop to the "aid."

It also demanded that the Japanese Government renounce a hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Commenting on Nakasone's South Korean tour, the Indian paper HINDU said that intensified military threat of Japan to Asian countries causes uneasiness among the people in this region.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GFTUK CHAIRMAN DENOUNCES NAKASONE VISIT

SK170428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)--The Japanese reactionaries captained by Nakasone must give up at once the anachronistic delusion to become a "leader" of Asia again and restore the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, declared Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK].

In his talk issued in denunciation of Nakasone's trip to South Korea, Kim Pong-chu said that it was a dangerous provocative trip for stepping up the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonizing South Korea and converting it into a military base and encouraging the "two Koreas" plot and war policy and a tour of reinvasion openly expressing the Japanese militarists' aggressive design on Korea to become again a "leader" of Asia.

He branded the "joint statement" worked out on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists as a war document camouflaged with such deceptive words as "peace", "security" and "economic aid" and a disgraceful subjugating document for turning South Korea again into a colony of Japanese imperialism.

At a matter of fact, 4,000 million dollars put into the pocket of the military uniform of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan by the Japanese reactionaries is nothing but a military aid to make him accelerate war preparations, supplying his clique with rifles and a vicious means for paving a broader avenue legally to completely dominate South Korea politically and militarily, Kim Pong-chu remarked.

The Japanese reactionaries must bear in mind the bitter lesson of a complete defeat they sustained in the Second World War and give up a delusion to revive militarism and form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and get something from there.

This triangular military alliance is in fact a dark collusion of howling, ferocious wolves with the fertile Korean peninsula among them and a dirty conglomeration of U.S. and Japanese reactionaries trying to swallow up at one gulp the whole of the Asian continent with the peninsula as a stepping-stone.

The working class and the rest of the entire people in the northern half of our republic will as ever firmly join hands with the South Korean working class and fight more vigorously to decisively smash the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and build a unified, independent and sovereign state free from foreign forces and flunkeyist traitors.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LSWK CHAIRMAN DENOUNCES NAKASONE SEOUL VISIT

SK180435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, issued a talk denouncing Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone for visiting South Korea to hold confabs with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Noting that Nakasone hurriedly made his trip to Seoul despite the strong protest of the peoples at home and abroad including the Korean and Japanese peoples, Yi Yong-su said: This was aimed to further strengthen the military tieup with South Korea and make a big "present" of this to Reagan during his forthcoming tour of the United States, perfect at an early date the system of triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and become a "leader" of Asia and realise the old dream of "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere."

The formation of this triangular military alliance for aggression, plunder, fascism and destruction poses a grave threat to peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia, Yi Yong-su said, and continued:

Due to the moves to frame up the triangular military alliance system, the whole land of South Korea is being turned into a more horrible military base and powder-reeking war exercise ground and a large number of youth and students are destined to become cannon fodder of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The huge "loans" amounting to 4,000 million dollars Nakasone promised to give to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan are a virtual military aid for stepping up the war preparations of the South Korean puppets.

Through the "loans" the Japanese reactionaries will seize the arteries of the South Korean economy in their grip and the South Korean people would be saddled with heavier debts.

The Japanese reactionaries bossed by Nakasone must look straight at the situation and act with discretion. They must give up at once the foolish delusion to become a shock force in Asian aggression and realise the old dream of "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

If the Japanese reactionaries, going against the trend of the time, persist in rushing along the road of militarisation with a wild ambition to become a "leader" of Asia, they will be unable to escape the same miserable end as that of the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the past.

The entire youth and students in the northern half of our republic will in the future, too, firmly join hands with the fighting South Korean youth and students and struggle more persistently to decisively smash the moves to cook up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest, cherished desire of the nation.

In conclusion we firmly believe that the progressive youths and peoples of all countries of Asia and the world including the socialist and non-aligned countries will extend active support to and firm solidarity with our just struggle.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HUNGARIAN PRESS CRITICIZES NAKASONE VISIT TO SEOUL

SK191042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The January 14 issue of the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG, commenting on the results of Nakasone's trip to South Korea under the title "Military Tieup Between Japan and South Korea Strengthened", said:

Japan has supported the South Korean rulers' policy of suppression to delay the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Economic loans of 4,000 million dollars promised by Japan to South Korea are virtually a military aid.

This heightens the tension in Korea and endangers peace in Asia.

In an article titled "Expansion of Tokyo-Seoul Relations" the January 13 issue of the paper denounced the "joint statement" of Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan the puppet in which they declared that Japan and South Korea would develop "good neighborly relations based on mutual trust" and "security on the Korean peninsula is vital to security of Japan and Northeast Asia."

The paper noted that clamouring about "defence capacity" of South Korea at his confab with Chon Tu-hwan the puppet, Nakasone approved the stand of South Korea that it is for "countering the grave situation" prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

Pointing out that Nakasone supported the old "proposal of South Korea concerning the reunification of Korea," the paper said: As everyone knows, the essential content of this "proposing" is to "unify" the country while keeping the U.S. troops as ever in South Korea.

Another Hungarian paper MAGYAR NEMZET on January 13 exposed the results of Nakasone's trip under the title "Nakasone's South Korean Junket Ends."

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UAWPK HEAD DENOUNCES NAKASONE VISIT

SK191001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Kim I-hun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea [UAWPK], issued a talk denouncing Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone for visiting South Korea and holding confabs with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique during his stay there.

Kim I-hun declared that the Japanese reactionaries should bear in mind the disgraceful defeat they sustained while pursuing the policy of militarisation and overseas aggression in the past, discard a delusion to realise the old dream of "great East Asia coprosperity sphere" in step with the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs on Korea and Asia and give up the criminal moves increasing the danger of war in the Korean peninsula.

He said:

Nakasone's junket to South Korea was a trip of aggression and war preparations for encouraging the South Korean puppets in the grip of a political and economic crisis and strengthening a military tieup with them to instigate them to oppose our republic and lay a foothold for the allout reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarist forces under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

This was clear in view of the fact that the Japanese reactionaries agreed to give "public loans" to the tune of 4,000 million dollars to the South Korean puppets.

This junket to South Korea disclosed in all nakedness the true colour of Nakasone as a zealous accomplice of the U.S. imperialists in the "two Koreas" plot for perpetuating the division of Korea and showed that he pursued a very dangerous aim to perfect the long-projected system of triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Kim I-hun further stated:

The U.S. imperialists must abandon the reckless schemes to frame up a triangular military alliance against the trend of the times, and go back to their den at once, taking along all their destructive weapons including nuclear weapons and aggression forces from South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan group of warmaniacs has once again committed an unpardonable treacherous act to realise its wild ambition to remain in power indefinitely by offering lock, stock and barrel human and material resources of the nation to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries as their dual stooge.

As long as there are such military hooligans as Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean peasants and the rest of the people cannot free themselves from the onerous military burdens or from the present miserable position.

In conclusion Kim I-hun stressed that the entire agricultural working people and the rest of the people in the northern half of our republic will wage a vigorous struggle to check and frustrate the schemes of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets to knock into shape a triangular military alliance, defend peace and security in Korea and Asia and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UNIFICATION COMMITTEE DENOUNCES NAKASONE VISIT

SK200433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the fatherland, issued a talk in denunciation of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's trip to South Korea and confabs with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique during his visit.

She noted that Nakasone's trip was a premediated one manipulated by the U.S. imperialists and a wicked one for preparing a "present" to be made for his junket to the United States.

Due to the moves of the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles and the South Korean puppets to frame up a triangular military alliance, a very dangerous situation which may trigger off a war at any moment prevails in Korea, she said, and continued:

The political parties and organisations, personages of all strata in North and South and abroad should look squarely at the grave danger befalling the country and the nation and unit closely under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and independent reunification, turn out as one to the nation-wide struggle for decisively smashing the moves of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the South Korea puppets to form a triangular military alliance, removing the danger of war from Korea and Asia, forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must stop putting up the Japanese reactionaries as their agent in Korea and Asia and driving them along the road of aggression and war.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard the delusion to realise the old dream of "great East Asia coprosperity sphere" by availing themselves of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists and desist from the foolish act of following in the footsteps of Tojo along the road of reckless overseas expansion.

Chon Tu-hwan the traitor must realise that he cannot put down the mounting anti-U.S., anti-Japanese struggle of the South Korean people for independence or save himself from the doom which has already been sealed up by inviting the boss

of Japanese militarism to Seoul and weaving plots with him to trump up a triangular military alliance and start a war against the will of the nation, and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the South Korean people.

We will as ever unite closely with political parties, groupings and people of all strata in South Korea and abroad, form a great national united front, and struggle more vigorously to smash the moves of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the South Korean puppets for a triangular military alliance, achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and defend peace and security in Asia.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the expectation that the governments, newspapers, news agencies, radios and other press organs of all countries of the world will as ever resolutely denounce the moves to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and extend more active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ARTS FEDERATION HEAD DENOUNCES NAKASONE TRIP

SK211123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--Yi Ki-Yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Art of Korea, issued a talk in denunciation of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's trip to South Korea and confabs with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Yi Ki-yong said:

Nakasone's junket to South Korea was aimed entirely at strengthening the tieup between the Japanese militarist forces and the South Korean military fascist clique in an all-round way to accelerate the perfection of the system of U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance long projected by the United States. Through this the Japanese militarists attempt to become a "leader" of Asia and realise their old dream of "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere."

In the name of the entire men of literature and art, we vehemently denounce Nakasone's trip to South Korea, branding it as a rehash of the junket of Hirobumi Ito who embarked upon the road of Korean aggression, giving a huge amount of "loans" 80 years ago, and criminal reinvasion reviving the delusion of Tojo who ran wild to become a "leader" of Asia over 40 years ago.

Noting that Chon Tu-hwan is a traitor and pro-Japanese, pro-American lackey, Yi Ki-yong said:

Chon Tu-hwan who worked out a treacherous document, bartering away the country and nation to his two masters is a never-to-be-condoned traitor to the nation who would cast into shade even the five traitors of 1905. He must be severely judged by the Korean people.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are instigating the Japanese reactionaries and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to weave a plot to unleash a new war. They are the root cause of the division of our nation and all its sorrows and disasters.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish design to perfect the system of U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and use Japan as a shock

force in a war of aggression in the Korean peninsula and the Asian continent, and get out of South Korea at once, taking along all their destructive weapons.

Pointing out that national culture is being totally obliterated in South Korea due to the moves of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean rulers, chairman Yi Ki-yong stressed:

Joining hands with men of literature and art in South Korea, we will more vigorously fight to clear South Korea of the U.S. troops and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN GROUPS HIT KIM TAE-CHUNG DEPORTATION

SK181028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--Public organisations of many countries denounced of late the deportation of Kim Tae-chung by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to reports.

The Union of Journalists of Cuba made public a statement, which says:

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are loud-mouthed about their "leniency," "humanism" and the like after expelling Kim Tae-chung on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists. This is a mere political ruse.

The statement demands that Kim Tae-chung be granted complete freedom and all the political prisoners of South Korea including those who fought for democracy in South Korea and those involved in the Kwangju popular uprising be immediately released.

In a joint statement, the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association, the Guyana Labor Union, the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union, the Guyana Postal Telecommunications Workers Union, the Guyana Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union and the Guyana General Workers Union say that the Kim Tae-chung issue must be completely settled without delay. They further say:

The U.S. imperialists must no longer meddle in the internal affairs of Korea but immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their destruction weapons, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan steeped in treacheries must stop running riot in the creation of "two Koreas" and new war provocation manoeuvres, apologize to the entire Korean people for his treacherous crime in having drenched the South Korean soil with blood and step down from "power" without delay.

The joint statement released by the Nepalese Committee for Human Rights, the Patan District Committee of the Nepal Peace Committee and the Patan District Committee of the Nepal Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee says:

It was an open violation of human rights to deport him to the United States, disregarding the freedom of medical treatment and not allowing him to meet with his family, relative and friends.

We strongly oppose and bitterly denounce this.

We strongly demand that Kim Tae-chung be declared not guilty unconditionally and immediately.

In its statement, the Upper Volta Committee for Solidarity and Peace said:

The so-called "lenient step" of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who expelled Kim Tae-chung to the United States at a time when the movement for his release was growing in strength, was a sinister political ruse aimed at deceiving the entire Korean people and all the progressive people of the world who had struggled for his release for a long time.

Finding it hard to repress indignation at the sinister attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to mislead public opinion, we bitterly denounce it and strongly demand that Kim Tae-chung be guaranteed freedom of political activity as urged by the fair world public opinion.

We ardently call upon the progressive people, democratic political parties and public organisations the world over to wage a more extensive struggle in different forms for the complete settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue and actively support the South Korean people in their just patriotic struggle against Chon Tu-hwan and fascism and for democracy and national reunification.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM TAE-CHUNG CONDEMNS U.S. SUPPORT FOR CHON

SK191059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung denounced the U.S. Government for supporting the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and brought to light the truth of his abduction case in his speech at a meeting which was held in Washington on January 15 to rescue those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and at a press conference held after the meeting, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting reports of Japanese papers January 17.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN says: According to the statement of Kim Tae-chung, the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" was a manifestation of disappointment and resentment against the United States which is encouraging the military dictatorial "regime", betraying the expectation of the South Korean people. Kim Tae-chung hit hard at the U.S. Government for supporting the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and said "to save the lives of two persons is the important first step for the restoration of freedom and human rights."

According to AKAHATA, Kim Tae-chung, concluding his speech, called for release of all political prisoners, immediate realization of democracy in South Korea and sympathy with the victims of the Kwangju incident.

Earlier, Kim Tae-chung declared that his abduction ten years ago was a product of the premeditated plot of the fascist clique.

According to Radio Tokyo on January 15, in an exclusive interview with its reporter in the suburbs of New York, Kim Tae-chung said that he had been spirited away from Tokyo by the South Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" on the direct orders of the former dictator of South Korea."

The radio said: Kim Tae-chung disclosed this fact, saying that "several officials of the South Korean "CIA" involved in the kidnap told the spring of 1980 who ordered the kidnap and who executed it."

He further said: "CIA" officials attempted to stifle me in a bathroom of the hotel and dismember my body and put it in a knapsack. They planned to leave the hotel making believe to go out for mountain-climbing. Kim Tae-chung expressed regret at the "political settlement" between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese Government over this kidnap case and explained in detail how he was carried from Tokyo to Seoul by car and ship.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JSP DEMANDS PROBE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

SK190945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The January 14 issue of SHAKAI SHINPO, organ of the Japan Socialist Party, carried an editorial titled "Hear 'Truth' From Kim Tae-chung", according to a report from Tokyo.

Noting that the South Korean puppet clique sent Kim Tae-chung to the United States, the paper said: "This was a virtual deportation."

It went on:

At a news conference in Washington on January 6, Kim Tae-chung said: "The kidnap case was a matter related to human rights and a matter related to the sovereignty of Japan. It is not such a matter as can be dealt with politically in the form of 'political settlement' but should be disposed of on a legal principle. The 'political settlement' is regrettable."

This is an important statement appealing to the conscience of the Japanese Government and people.

Kim Tae-chung expressed his "readiness to give cooperation in Japan's investigation and visit Japan." The government should start action at once to probe into the truth of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case.

Nakasone visited South Korea over January 11-12 and had "talks" with Chon Tu-hwan, at which he promised to give "aid" amounting to 4,000 million dollars. The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is one set up after a bloody suppression of numerous South Korean people including Kwangju citizens. This "regime" still detains in prison a large number of people including Japan-resident Korean "political prisoners" and is continuously suppressing human rights, freedom and democracy of the South Korean people.

To give "aid" to this "regime" is to partake in suppressing the South Korean people, freeze the division of Korea, heighten political and military tensions and threaten peace in Asia.

The Japanese Government should respond to the appeal of Kim Tae-chung and express its determination to probe into the truth of the kidnap case and take

such action as sending investigators to the United States, inviting Kim Tae-chung to Japan to offer him an opportunity to give testimony at the Diet.

The Japan Socialist Party will make every effort to probe into the truth of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

Citizens on Deportation

SK051027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--Seoul citizens of all walks of life denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors for its fascist crime in moving democratic figure Kim Tae-chung from prison to hospital and then deporting him to the United States, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A democrat surnamed Kim residing in Seoul condemned the puppet clique's crafty scheme to make believe as if its moving of Kim Tae-chung to a hospital were a "lenient step" proceeding from "humanitarian consideration." He said: To begin with, there is no reason whatsoever for Kim Tae-chung to be jailed.

Chon Tu-hwan should apologize a hundred times and acquit Kim Tae-chung. He should also release all the political prisoners and ensure them free political activities.

A religionist surnamed Yi, expressing indignation at the deportation of Kim Tae-chung to the United States by the puppet clique in cahoots with the U.S. imperialists, said: To start with, the United States is the mastermind of and accomplice in the Kim Tae-chung case. Therefore, the U.S. authorities should bear responsibility for it and take a step for the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung to his original status.

We will watch the future attitude and behavior of the United States.

A student surnamed Pak noted that the sending of Kim Tae-chung to the United States is a drama aimed to deceive public opinion at home and abroad. He said: The moving of Kim Tae-chung to the U.S. does not mean his acquittal or his free activity.

The prison term of 20 years passed on Kim Tae-chung should be revoked and his free political activity be guaranteed.

We, therefore, will fight on in the future, too, for the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung to his original status. At the same time, we will go ahead with the struggle for the release of all the political prisoners.

Foreign Parties Criticize

SK060450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jan (KCNA)--Political parties and public circles of foreign countries are vehemently denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's deportation of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Yugoslav paper BORBA in an article titled "Not From Leniency But From Fear" said: The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's "release" of Kim Tae-chung from prison does not mean any "leniency." They did so because they are afraid of consequences that might occur if they kill Kim Tae-chung in South Korea.

The deportation of Kim Tae-chung is a product of the political plots of the United States and the South Korean "regime," it noted.

The paper continued: The United States made the South Korean "regime" take this step--"release" of Kim Tae-chung from prison--for the purpose of getting over social unrest in South Korea where it keeps more than 40,000 U.S. troops, deluding public opinion at home and launching a "propaganda offensive" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was virtually a deportation by the Chon Tu-hwan clique that Kim Tae-chung was sent to the United States. It was a trick to completely remove him from the political arena of South Korea.

In their recent statement the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification denounced the South Korean military fascist clique for having moved Kim Tae-chung to a hospital and then deported him. It noted that this was aimed at fooling the South Korean people and the world people with a loud advertisement as if it were a "lenient step."

Pointing out that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who instructed the South Korean military fascist clique to deport Kim Tae-chung, the statement said: The Kim Tae-chung case itself was a product of the political plot of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue their criminal act in using the Kim Tae-chung case as ever for their political purpose and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their aggression forces.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must stop the treacherous act in suppressing Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures and patriotic people of South Korea and step down from power without delay.

We will continue our struggle till all the unwarranted penalties passed upon South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung have been revoked and he has been completely set free.

The Bangladesh solidarity committee for supporting Korea's reunification in its statement issued on December 27 last year strongly demanded the South Korean puppet clique to withdraw all the unjustified penalties imposed upon Kim Tae-chung, guarantee him complete freedom of political activity and unconditionally release all the political prisoners and patriotic personages including participants in the Kwangju popular uprising and those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The Central Committee of the United People's Party of Bangladesh issued a statement on the same day, in which it branded the so-called "lenient step" of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for Kim Tae-chung as a trick designed to deceive public opinion and demanded the South Korean puppet clique to ensure Kim Tae-chung freedom of political activity.

Case Protested Abroad

SK071144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Organizations of various countries for friendship with the Korean people strongly demanded the complete settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue, according to reports.

The Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in a statement noted that by taking a so-called "lenient step" vis-a-vis Tae-chung on a script written by the U.S. imperialists, their master, the South Korean puppets tried to veil their fascist dictatorial rule with the mask of "democracy" and "humanism."

It said: We express indignation at the burlesque of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique designed to deceive public opinion.

We hold that all the illegal penalties imposed upon Kim Tae-chung should be revoked and freedom of all political activities be completely guaranteed to him.

At the same time, we hold that the illegally arrested participants in the Kwangju popular uprising, those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and all other political prisoners and patriotic people be released unconditionally and immediately.

The Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement declared that the "lenient step" taken vis-a-vis democrat Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of murderers on the orders of the U.S. imperialists means neither his release nor freedom of his political activities. It said: This farce is invented to prevent Kim Tae-chung's influence and obliterate his political activities and is a foolish trick to dampen the fighting spirit of the South Korean people.

The Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the DPRK and the valiant Benin people will not spare their support and encouragement till democrat Kim Tae-chung has been reinstated to his original status and his political activities fully ensured and the legitimate desire of the South Korean people for national reunification realized.

The Burundi Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification in a statement said that, upset by the steadily mounting anti-U.S. sentiments in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists had the "lenient step" taken vis-a-vis Kim Tae-chung in an effort to cover the true color of the violator of human rights with the veil of "angel" and camouflage the colonial fascist dictatorship in South Korea under the cloak of "democracy" and "humanism."

The statement said: The Burundi Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification expresses indignation at the farce of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to deceive public opinion and strongly holds that the issue of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung should be completely settled.

The committee also strongly demands that the Chon Tu-hwan clique immediately annul all the illegal penalties passed upon democrat Kim Tae-chung, guarantee complete political freedom to him and release all persons involved in his case.

It holds that the U.S. imperialists must give up the crafty scheme to bolster up the tottering colonial rule in South Korea by encouraging Chon Tu-hwan the murderous dictator and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression troops and nuclear and all other weapons of aggression in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Full Truth Requested

SK111601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jan (KCNA)--Kim Chae-hwa, chairman of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hammintong"), on January 7 published a talk in connection with Kim Tae-chung's interview with a group of Japanese reporters in Washington on January 6 after his deportation to the United States, according to a KNS report.

As Kim Tae-chung himself testified at the press conference that the abduction was committed by the South Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," the Japanese Government should get to the bottom of the case, going back to its starting point, and make efforts to have Kim Tae-chung reinstated to his original status, Kim Chae-hwa said.

Noting that there would be no hindrance to this because Kim Tae-chung expressed his readiness to cooperate in a hearing for investigation, Kim Chae-hwa stressed: Accordingly, the Japanese investigation authorities should promptly start work for a fair solution of the case.

Kim Chae-hwa further said: It is time that the unjust "political settlement" of the Kim Tae-chung case was judged by history.

If the Japanese Government refuses to settle the case at this moment it will result in showing to the world that it is an accomplice in this case.

Pointing to the plan of Prime Minister Nakasone to visit South Korea and give huge military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" with such important case unsettled, Kim Chae-hwa said: This is a repetition of the wrong policy towards South Korea and a very dangerous act gravely menacing peace in Asia.

Japanese Group Demands Probe

SK121025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The Japan committee for investigation into the trial of Kim Tae-chung, which is formed of Japanese lawyers and figures of various circles had a press conference on January 8 in Tokyo and made public a request to Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone.

Noting that Nakasone's trip to South Korea is totally contradictory to the interests of the Japanese and South Korean peoples and it is fraught with a very big danger of becoming the third "political settlement" of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case, it demanded:

1. The "political settlement" reached twice in the past be cancelled;
2. Unconditional and immediate reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung to his original status be realized;
3. A thorough probe be made into the truth of the Kim Tae-chung abduction case and its results be made public to the peoples of Japan and South Korea;
4. An investigator of Japan be sent to the United States in a short time by quickly getting the consent of Kim Tae-chung.

Overseas Korean Criticizes

SK130548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--A recent issue of URI NARA, a newspaper of Koreans published in West Germany, carried an editorial headlined "Seeing Kim Tae-chung's Release" in denunciation of the South Korean puppets' deportation of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to the United States.

Noting that it is necessary to clarify the background of this deportation, the editorial said: In a word, Kim Tae-chung went to the United States as a result of a political settlement between the anti-popular Chon Tu-hwan military "regime" and the Reagan administration of the United States which is directly supporting it.

This is a scheme to improve at any cost the stand of the U.S. administration and the South Korean "regime" which are isolated and denounced internationally with the approach of Reagan's visit to Seoul.

We declare that unless the background of Kim Tae-chung's abduction from Tokyo to Seoul in broad daylight and the dirty fusion between South Korea and Japan surrounding it are clarified fully and unless the U.S. administration and the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" are called to account for having made Kim Tae-chung a "backstage manipulator" of the Kwangju popular uprising, his future life in the United States will be a life of hostage without any guarantee of political life.

Expulsion Attacked

SK130905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The Osaka office of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong) and the Osaka headquarters of the South Korean Youth League in Japan, Korean organisations under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), and the Osaka Prefectural People's Executive Committee for the rescue of Kim Tae-chung and the Osaka Japan-Korea joint struggle council, Japanese organizations, issued a joint statement at the end of December last year denouncing the banishment of democrat Kim Tae-chung to the United States by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Branding this as a hypocritical step for lulling the ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people and the caustic public opinion within and without, the statement strongly demands the full restoration of his human rights.

CSO: 4100/97

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HUNGARIAN PAPERS FLAYS KIM TAE-CHUNG 'DEPORTATION'

SK201536 Pyongyang KCNA In English 1518 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Hungarian paper NEPSZAVA carried an article captioned "Well Disguised Joint Performance" exposing the intrigues of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in deporting Kim Tae-chung to the United States, according to a report.

It says:

South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung was "released" and carried to the United States at the end of last year. Officials of the U.S. State Department described it as "merciful" act of Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean military fascist dictator. But the fact is quite the contrary.

The deportation of the South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to the United States is obviously a product of the joint performance of the United States and South Korea.

Kim Tae-chung was not released, but was deported to the United States in the true sense of the word.

He had not intended to leave South Korea.

When he was leaving, the South Korean puppet clique openly blabbed that they would bring him back to prison, if he ventured to return to South Korea.

Thus they are trying to erase Kim Tae-chung from the people's memory.

Other Hungarian papers NEPSZAVADSAG and MAGYAR HIRLAP also lambasted the intrigues of the South Korean puppet clique in expelling Kim Tae-chung to the United States.

The Peruvian Movement for National Sovereignty, International Solidarity and World Peace noted in a statement:

The South Korean puppet fascist clique, on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, recently deported Kim Tae-chung to the United States under the pretext of medical treatment."

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist authorities intend to tone down the world public opinion by deporting him under the pretext of "medical treatment" as the voices of the democratic forces in Japan and other countries of the world demanding his immediate release grow louder. The statement strongly demanded an immediate and complete solution of the Kim Tae-chung issue.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPAN URGED TO 'EXCHANGE POLITICIANS' WITH DPRK

SK171105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)--The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its statement pointed out that Nakasone's junket to South Korea served as a new foothold to expand and strengthen "Japan-South Korea fusion" not only economically and politically but also militarily by settling the problem of "economic cooperation for security", according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

It said:

The Japanese Government tries to strengthen South Korea as a military stronghold of the Western side and creates the danger of war in Asia.

This ignores the desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, encourages the military dictatorship opposed by the South Korean people and wrecks peace and democracy in Japan.

We demand as follows so that Japan, as a member of Asia, may establish equal good neighbourly relations with Asian countries and contribute to peace and prosperity in Asia:

1. Stop at once all "aid" to the Chon Tu-hwan group.
2. The government should freeze the military budget and put an end to the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration.
3. The government should correct its hostile policy toward Korea and realise exchange of politicians with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
4. The government should probe into the truth of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case and make public all its truth internally and externally.
5. The government should have a correct understanding of the history of Japan's aggression on Asia and correct mistakes in the textbooks on history.
6. The government should make efforts for the complete release of political prisoners in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the Japanese paper AKAHATA in an editorial lashing at Nakasone's visit to South Korea said that his trip was part of a very aggressive scheme based on the plan of the Reagan regime to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance centering around the United States.

Querying what this system of U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance would bring about in the Korean peninsula, Japan and Asia, the paper said that it would further heighten the tension in Asia around the Korean peninsula, increase the danger of war including a nuclear war in this region, freeze the division of Korea and obstruct democratisation of South Korea.

The paper stressed that the system of U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance should be resolutely opposed for a genuine peace and security in Asia.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN GROUPS HIT 'TRIANGULAR ALLIANCE' PLAN

SK210412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign public circles strongly denounced the schemes to knock into shape a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, according to reports.

In a statement the French Action Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo notes that the danger of formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance is increasing with the Japanese prime minister's trip to South Korea as an occasion. It says:

We denounce the U.S. imperialists more bitterly for their dangerous attempt through this alliance to obstruct the reunification of Korea and intensify the moves for the perpetuation of her division into North and South.

The French Action Committee To Support the Founding of the DCRK demands that the United States agree to replace the Korean armistice agreement by a peace agreement and withdraw its troops from South Korea for an early reunification of Korea through the founding of the DCRK.

It also strongly demands that the United States remove the danger of war increasing on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and, furthermore, in the world due to the schemes to trump up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

The Pakistan paper MUSLIM says that the United States, Japan and South Korea are hastening preparations to form a triangular military alliance at the final stage in accordance with the U.S. strategy of world domination.

This is proved by the fact that Nakasone flew to Reagan after his trip to South Korea, it remarks.

Noting that the moves to trump up a triangular military alliance pose a grave threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula as well as in Asia and the rest of the world, the paper continues:

If these moves are allowed, Korea and other socialist countries, Asia and the Pacific region cannot be peaceful but there will always be the danger of war.

To remove the tensions and preserve peace in this region the world's peaceloving people should wage a vigorous struggle to build a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Other Pakistan papers LEADER, JANG and AMAN carried similar articles.

The Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER, in reference to the Japanese prime minister's trip to South Korea, says that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan intends to use 4,000 million dollar "aid" from Japan for military purposes.

Nakasone's visit to the United States is aimed to form a triangular military alliance by perfecting the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military system.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY HITS SOUTH'S STUDENT MILITARY TRAINING

SK131105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique herded high school students throughout South Korea into the barracks of the puppet ground, naval and air force "academies" to give such military drill as "sea training" and "spiritual training" from January 11 and plans to give similar training to middle school students from the 18th. NODONG SINMUN today prints a commentary titled "Rash Acts" flaying these acts.

In an attempt to whitewash their criminal acts, the South Korean puppets claimed that the training was necessary to cultivate the "consciousness of unification" and establish an "outlook on state" among youth and children, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

This is a ridiculous jargon.

The "consciousness of unification" on the lips of the puppets is the consciousness of North-South confrontation and the consciousness of "destroying communism" in an inverted form. Their talk about establishment of an "outlook on state" means discontinuing resistance against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist dictatorial system of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and blindly following them.

The South Korean puppet clique's training of middle and high school students in the barracks is an extension and more vicious expression of its war preparations.

As the puppets clamouring about establishment of an "outlook on state" shows, the training in the barracks is a crafty ruse to control young students who are sensitive to new things and have a strong enterprising spirit with a truncheon of fascism and take the edge off their anti-outside, anti-fascist fighting spirit.

At a time when it ushered the boss of Japanese militarism into South Korea to hold a treacherous bargaining, it bound college and university students to a fascist discipline under the name of "crime prevention corps" and drove middle and high school students into the "military academy" barracks. This is by no means a chance coincidence. It is a forestalling suppression.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SCORES 'CIVILIAN DEFENSE TRAINING' IN SOUTH

SK210422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique held a "civilian defense training" throughout South Korea on January 17 under the pretext of "strengthening security forces." MINJU CHOSON Thursday denounces this training as a frantic row to whip up a war fever and anti-communist sentiments among the South Korean people and hasten war preparations.

The South Korean puppets staged the war exercise as part of their moves to implement the "new year program" of the U.S. imperialists who declared this year "a year for increase of combat capabilities and for perfection of combat posture", the author of the commentary notes, and says:

Under this "program", the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique defined this year as a "year to strengthen the training of reserve forces and is using all the human and material resources of South Korea in war preparations, more frequently staging adventurous war exercises and driving out even young people and children to these exercises.

It is designed to perfect their combat posture against us that the South Korean puppets plan to hold the "team spirit 83" war exercises with the U.S. imperialists from February 1 and are fostering the war industry and reinforcing the puppet army by getting huge "loans" amounting to 4,000 million dollars from the Japanese reactionaries and working round the clock to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

In an attempt to justify their arms buildup and war exercises, the puppets claim that they are aimed to "cope with someone's attack."

Under this preposterous pretext, they are rendering the situation acute to divert the attention of the South Korean people elsewhere, quell their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and drive them out to the provocation of a new war against us.

This eloquently tells that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is engrossed only in aggression and war.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SCRUTINIZES CHON'S UNIFICATION PROPOSAL

SK200035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jan 83 p 5

[By Kim Ki-sok]

[Text] In a move to further promote national harmony at home and to bring about a Seoul-Pyongyang detente, President Chon Tu-hwan has taken two significant steps. He has decided to lift the political ban against former politicians and has put forth a four-point report essential to a proposed South-North summit.

In addition, the chief executive called for the "creation of an advanced homeland," a catchphrase which, according to political observers, gives the people confidence in the future of Korea.

As President Chon noted in his New Year policy statement Tuesday as a result of hard work Korea has emerged as a leader among developing countries and there is no reason why Korea should not join the ranks of the industrially advanced nations.

In this context, the president called for the creation of a developed land, saying that "It behooves us to build a nation...that will never be inferior to any other country."

In the eyes of foreign political watchers who have witnessed how hard-working Koreans have overcome various trials and hardships in their quest for a better nation, the idea of an advanced homeland is not a mere dream because Koreans are qualified and capable of achieving their goal in view of their potential, diligence and resourcefulness.

The lengthy policy statement, covering major national problems, presented the people with direction to tackle the various national issues, and in particular national reunification.

As he did in his policy statement in 1981 and 1982, Chon this year put forward a series of "realistic and reasonable" proposals, repeatedly calling upon Pyongyang to affirmatively respond to them, in search of a breakthrough leading to a peaceful reunification of the divided peninsula.

By presenting a four-point report to be taken up at the proposed South-North summit, President Chon, undaunted by the persistently negative attitude of North Korea, holds steadfastly to the conviction that the Republic of Korea cannot cease its self-reliant efforts to peacefully unify the land.

According to the president, the surest way to ensure the survival and prosperity of the Korean people is to accomplish, without fail, the historic task of unification during the present generation.

In this spirit, the republic is unwaveringly determined to intensify its endeavors to make the country one again, while further elevating its position in the international community.

In his policy statement, Chon thus reaffirmed the pressing historic task of building a better tomorrow for the Korean people through peaceful unification and once more emphasized to the world his unflagging determination to keep the door open to an inter-Korean summit with the aim of achieving a breakthrough in this crucial issue.

In it, he reiterated the moral and practical justification for an early inter-Korean reconciliation and unification, ending once and for all the territorial division that has been causing pain to the Korean people for almost four decades.

He reemphasized as well that talks must be begun without delay to fully reflect the free will of the entire Korean people.

The observers discussed the agenda, one by one, to be discussed at the proposed Seoul-Pyongyang summit.

On "effective arrangements to ease the South-North tension and prevent the recurrence of war," the observers noted the fact that the sharp military-ideological confrontation between South and North Korea not only hinders unification but also constantly threatens peace on the Korean peninsula and in the world at large.

In light of this, they viewed, it is imperative to take effective steps to ease the tension and prevent the recurrence of war if Korea is to move toward unification.

A face-to-face meeting between the top leaders of the South and the North would certainly go a long way toward attaining this end, they observed.

Discussing the "establishment of a springboard toward unification through all-inclusive discussions on both the formula for national reconciliation and democratic unification and the North Korean proposal," they said that no restrictions or preconditions should be thrown in the way of such a dialogue, as this would be tantamount to rejecting or sabotaging any progress.

To further foster an atmosphere conducive to unification, they went on, it is absolutely necessary to end the current war of rhetoric and open a dialogue to discuss all issues raised by both sides in a genuine spirit of reconciliation and accommodation in accordance with the wishes of the entire Korean people.

They then elaborated on "practical arrangements to prevent a waste of national energy due to excessive competition between the South and the North in the international arena."

The confrontation on the Korean peninsula and its extension into extreme South-North competition on the international scene have not only led to an increasing waste of national energy and resources but also abetted tension and mutual mistrust between the two halves of the country, thereby building up a perpetual roadblock to reconciliation and unification.

The observers viewed that this has caused the image of the Korean people to tarnish in the eyes of the international community and has damaged national interests.

Thus, they said, an end to South-North rivalry in the international arena is an initial step vital to decreasing tension on the peninsula while enhancing the prestige and position of the Korean people in the world community.

On "international conditions favorable to peaceful unification," they said it must be noted that unification is not only a crucial national issue directly linked to the survival and prosperity of the Korean people but is a question intertwined with the interests of major powers converging on the Korean peninsula.

It is thus necessary to create an international climate conducive to securing support and cooperation from the world community to clear the way for unification, they stressed.

To attain that end, both Seoul and Pyongyang should demonstrate a common determination to resolve friction and discord between them with a unity of purpose and should act together to seek peaceful unification, the observers emphasized.

At the same time, both sides should actively deal with shifts in the international situation and take the initiative in fostering a peaceful international structure favorable to unification, they said.

The observers then concluded that the proposed South-North summit would provide an epochal impetus to induce the major powers with converging interests on the Korean peninsula to improve relations with Seoul and Pyongyang and take other necessary steps to foster an international environment conducive to resolving the unification issue.

CSO: 4100/100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY BACKS CHON'S PROPOSAL FOR NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT TALKS

SK210055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: Dialogue With no Strings"]

[Text] North Korea lost no time in responding to President Chon Tu-hwan's renewed call for a meeting of the top leaders of Seoul and Pyongyang, but in a more negative manner than ever. It proposed a joint meeting of political parties and social organizations in the South and North to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

As the Seoul side has urged time and again, either side should come to meet the other with no preconditions if they intend to seek a settlement of the Korean question together. This necessity was more than verified by the short and sterile contact the two sides experimented with in the early 80s. As we recall, the South-North dialogue during that period ran aground because Pyongyang came up with one precondition after another, such as the abolition of anti-communist institutions in the South, for one.

A year ago this month President Chon put forward a most comprehensive and yet down-to-earth proposal for the resumption of inter-Korea dialogues. His proposal included, among other things, an invitation to Kim Il-song to visit Seoul for a summit meeting. President Chon went as far as to leave the choice of venue for the proposed summit to the North Korean authorities. He has repeatedly made clear that he would discuss all questions raised by both sides.

In his New Year policy address to the National Assembly earlier this week, President Chon renewed his northward call for broad dialogue and contacts between Seoul and Pyongyang for an early national reconciliation and peaceful unification. It is a matter of common sense that neither side should try to impose its will on the other if they are to carry out an effective dialogue. This is more true under Korean circumstances which have been characterized by hostility and distrust between the divided halves for decades.

It is none other than North Korea who induced the presence of U.S. forces in the South by invading this republic in 1950. It is none other than North Korea, therefore, that can pave the way for an early end to the U.S. military presence in Korea. North Korea will do well in this regard by returning to the conference

table and seeking together with the South to build mutual trust and confidence between the two sides, an indispensable foundation on which to base any further joint endeavors.

North Korea cannot fail to realize that the Korean problem is for the Koreans to resolve. No outsider can play a role in Korean settlement as long as the Koreans make no moves to seek a breakthrough. Further continuation of the tension-laden division of the peninsula will only consume national energies toward no productive ends. Still worse, the continuous locking of one's doors to the other could increase the danger of the recurrence of war.

The proposed Seoul-Pyongyang summit would strive for, among other things, effective arrangements to ease tension between the South and North to prevent any further armed clash between them. Then the two sides would be able to move in the direction of widening their contact area so as to thaw the icy layers of distrust that have partitioned the two parts of the peninsula for more than three decades.

North Korea should turn around its anachronistic approach to both internal and inter-Korea affairs. Instead of attempting to build an unheard-of communist dynasty and revolutionize South Korea, Pyongyang should explore with us a peaceful and prosperous life for all Koreans. This is a solemn call of history.

CSO: 4100/100

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BANGLADESH, NORWEGIAN GROUPS HIT 'TEAM SPIRIT 83'

SK070420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Political and public circles of Bangladesh and Norway strongly denounced the plan of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to stage the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises and demanded them to abandon the plan at once, according to reports.

Kazi Zanar Ahmed, chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh, in his talk expressed apprehensions about the U.S. plan to stage the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises from February to mid-April. He said: The military exercises pose a grave threat to peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and the rest of Asia.

We brand the exercises as part of the new war provocation manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We demand that all the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their weapons.

Mostafa Jamal Hyder, secretary general of the Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's reunification, said in his talk: The joint military exercises are an undisguised scheme to unleash a war against the DPRK and a frantic play with fire of warmaniacs to turn Korea into the flash point of a large-scale war.

We fear that a spark from the war provocation manoeuvres may expand into a big flame sweeping the whole continent of Asia.

We demand the United States to give up its frantic war provocation manoeuvres and immediately withdraw its troops and weapons from South Korea.

In their joint statement the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, the Norwegian trade union support committee for the reunification of Korea and the Norwegian support committee for the reunification of Korea said: The "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises are a vicious military provocation against the DPRK and will further aggravate the tensions in the Korean Peninsula. The military provocation projected by the U.S. Government is entirely contradictory to the struggle of the peoples of Asia and the world for peace and detente.

The United States must stop reinforcing its armed forces and holding war exercises with the mobilization of modern means of attack and strive for detente in this region in favor of world peace.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORWEGIAN SOLIDARITY MEETING HITS 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK140446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--The Press Union of the Norwegian paper AFTEN-POSTEN organised a meeting for solidarity with the Korean people on January 5, according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform of the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of the union pointed out that the Korean people have long suffered from national split since Korea was bisected by the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that the South Korean fascists, the lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, are manoeuvring to keep Korea divided into two for ever and harshly suppressing the South Korean people, the speaker said that Chon Tu-hwan the dictator is denounced by the entire Korean people as a heinous fascist.

Pointing to the announcement of the U.S. imperialists that they would stage "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises from February 1 to mid-April, he condemned this as a provocative act totally contradicting the desire of all the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world for the country's reunification and peace.

Noting that the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song is a most reasonable and fair one for Korean reunification, he stressed: We will more actively conduct the solidarity movement supporting the entire Korean people who fight for its realisation.

The statement adopted at the meeting expressed full support to this proposal for the Korea's reunification and bitterly denounced the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises projected by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS SPEAK AT HELSINKI MEETING

SK110829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jan (KCNA)--Koreans overseas made congratulatory speeches at the second dialog between north and overseas Christians for the reunification of Korea held in Helsinki.

Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland," said: In the North all policies are shaped for the building of a society for the entire people, a society where the people are equally well off and, through these policies, a society where love prevails, a society where no one goes in rags or hunger or falls ill, a society where all people live alike in affluence, is being built. This, I believe, will certainly serve in the future for the prosperity of our country and its reunification and for the world.

Reviewing the history of the recent development of the society of the North, which is intended to be a society, in substance, for the people, for their well-being, though no formal word of Christianity is spoken, I never doubt that the life we will lead in the future, the day of glory which our people will enjoy, the North and the South, our homeland will enjoy, and I, a resident there, will enjoy, will surely come.

This meeting of ours here is a precious one, through which we will certainly bring the reunification of our country and our reunified country will render service for world mankind.

Now the North is contributing to the Third World countries and the developing nations through the chuché idea. I would like to say that to study the chuché idea is, so to speak, a preparatory action for the building of our society we are looking ahead to.

I earnestly hope that we will have this meeting with mental readiness to fulfil our duty for the forthcoming reunification and for the human history which will develop after the reunification.

Referring to his visit to the northern half of Korea, Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council," said: President Kim Il-song did not ask my past but only showed me solicitude I hardly deserve for the reunification of the nation.

I would like to express my deepest thanks and regards to President Kim Il-song for this through you compatriots from the northern half of my homeland.

One of the most important lessons I drew from my visit to the North is the restoration of my firm conviction that our nation is great, indeed.

Contrary to the will of the honest-minded majority of the American people, a handful of Americans with their diplomatic pens and those holding guns are keeping our peninsula divided into two, downgrading our nation and completely obliterating the spirit of our nation, contacting only the traitors to the nation.

More recently they let the military and financial groups of Japan, our sworn enemy, land in our country again and act the master of the military tyrants who oppress the people by such violent means as suppression and murder.

The biggest obstacle to the overthrow of the military dictatorial system and the establishment of a democratic government is the interference of outside forces. Therefore, we should make efforts to see that the U.S. administration's South Korean policy is correctly revised. These efforts are the primary duty of us residing in North America.

CSO: 4100/97

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' REPORTS MORE SPEECHES AT HELSINKI MEETING

SK121037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--Overseas Koreans made congratulatory speeches at the second dialogue between North and Overseas Christians for the Reunification of Korea held in Helsinki.

Pak Song-ok, member of the "Anti-War, Anti-Nuclear Weapons Society" in West Germany, expressed warm thanks to President Kim Il-song, the great leader, who has been devoting himself to the liberation and independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The speaker said:

The DPRK Government in the North which saw the reunification, the sacred cause of the nation, being continually flouted by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their flunkeyist stooges, proposed the convocation of a great national congress for referring the reunification question to a nation-wide debate as a decisive national salvation step to prevent a permanent split of the nation and promote the cause of reunification.

This proposal reflects the unanimous desire and aspiration of the nation for reunification, it is a realistic proposal to most correctly solve the reunification question by putting together the will of the whole nation with the participation of broad segments of patriotic forces in the South and North and abroad, a positive proposal for national salvation to terminate the national division at an early date and substantially solve the reunification question with the united wisdom and efforts of the whole nation and a patriotic initiative fully conforming to the will of the people. Convinced of this, I warmly welcome this proposal.

We believe that it is desirable to convene the great national congress, to begin with, with the attendance of North and overseas patriotic forces and set up a permanent consultative organ and that this organ can provide for a future national assembly embracing the whole country, smash the persistent splittist manoeuvrings of the aggressor forces and play a supervisory role of preventing the monopolization and abuse of the reunification question by the South Korean flunkeyist stooges.

Today when we are at the critical crossroads of reunification and permanent division, reunification is the desire of the whole nation. So, there is no

reason for the impossibility of the unity of the people of all walks of life who cherish this common desire. The consolidation of unity and concerted action is a mighty weapon of our bare-handed people and a key to victory. The faster we gain this key to victory, the better. Concluding my congratulatory speech, I express the hope that, to this end, the patriotic forces and organizations, big and small, in the North and abroad will unite as early as possible under the banner of great national unity, transcending the differences in idea and affiliation, and that the third dialog between North and overseas Christians will be convened under the name of the first great national congress.

Kang Kwang-sok, chairman of the "Committee of U.S.-Resident Koreans for Unification," said:

We promise you that we will wage a joint struggle hand in hand with you till the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Do not forget that in the United States, too, there are many people supporting you.

If peace is to be brought to the Korean peninsula, a vigorous movement should be waged to have nuclear weapons removed from the Korean peninsula, reduce the armaments both in North and South and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, neutral zone, in keeping with the international peace movement against war and nuclear weapons and for disarmament now gaining in scope in the world including Europe.

It is necessary, therefore, to closely combine the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy and the reunification movement in South Korea with the anti-war, anti-nuclear weapons movement for peace. We are carrying this into practice in the United States.

CSO: 4100/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH LISTING OF OFFICIALS' WORTH 'CHEAP TRICK'

SK031134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet cabinet trumped up "regulations for the enforcement of the ethical law for government officials" at its recent meeting, according to a report. Under the regulations the property of the "government officials" above "deputy minister" level of the puppet legislative, judicial and administrative organs and "chiefs" of 24 "government" organs, over 680 all told, would be registered from January 1, 1983.

It is reported that the property of the puppet high-ranking officials would be controlled in this way to prevent their corruption and irregularities.

This is one more trick, an ostrich policy.

The puppet clique tries to deceive the people with an advertisement that corruption and irregularities of the "government officials" would be prevented by registering and controlling their property as if they were living on their salaries, but people know too well that the "government posts" are most lucrative ones. People call from long ago the "ministers" and "deputy ministers" of the puppet government, "national assemblymen," "army generals" and "high ranking officials," "five robbers" because all of them are robbers engaged in corruption and swindle to line their pockets.

As the political crisis grows worse in face of the rising public opinion denouncing its criminal swindles, the Chon Tu-hwan group advertises the registration of the property of the "government officials" as if it would be any step to prevent the misdeeds of the puppet high-ranking officials. But no one will be fooled by this cheap trick.

CSO: 4100/97

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHONGNYON SENDS CONDOLENCE TO FUNERAL COMMITTEE

SK110540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--A telegram of condolence came to the State Funeral Committee on January 10 from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) upon the death of Mr. Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party.

Saying that the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan are deeply grieved at the sad news of the death of Mr. Kang Yang-uk, the telegram expresses deep condolences to the State Funeral Committee and the bereaved family of the deceased.

The telegram notes that Mr. Kang Yang-uk, who was a patriotic fighter and prominent political figure boundlessly faithful to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, conducted patriotic activities from his young age with anti-Japanese and anti-U.S. sentiments, and fought resolutely with all devotion till the last moments of his life to implement the chuche-oriented lines and policies put forward by the great leader, greatly contributing to the revolution and construction.

The noble exploits performed by Mr. Kang Yang-uk for the fatherland and the people and his revolutionary spirit will live forever in the hearts of the compatriots in Japan and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the final victory of the cause of chuche which he wished so ardently in his lifetime will certainly be achieved, stresses the telegram.

CSO: 4100/97

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KANG YANG-UK DEATH--Pyongyang, 11 Jan (KCNA)--Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Chongnyon functionaries staying in the homeland visited on January 10 the bier of the late Mr. Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, lying in state at the Sojang Club and expressed deep condolences. The bereaved family and relatives of the deceased and members of the funeral committee were standing by the bier. Also standing there were guardsmen. While the band playing the dirge, vice-chairman Yi Chin-kyu and Chongnyon functionaries laid a wreath in the name of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee and honoured with a moment's solemn silence the memory of the late vice-president Kang Yang-uk who remained boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the last moments of his life and struggled with all devotion for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people and for the victory of the cause of socialism, single-heartedly following the guidance of the leader. [Text] [SK110511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 11 Jan 83]

JSP CONDOLENCES--Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--A message of condolence came to the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] from Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on the death of Mr. Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party. The message reads: Hearing the sad news of the death of Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, I express deep condolences on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party. I sincerely hope that my friends in the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Korean people of all walks of life will get over this sorrow and struggle for the development of your party and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. [Text] [SK130506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 13 Jan 83]

S. KOREAN PRISONER'S DEATH--Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of "The ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") carried a refutation published by the "Council of Families of Prisoners of Conscience" in South Korea in denunciation of the "explanation" of the puppet justice minister about the murder of Pak Kwan-hyon, former chief of the Student Council of Chonnam University, in prison. Saying that the death of Pak Kwan-hyon is attributable to beating, torture and inhuman treatment in

Kwangju prison, it refuted the allegation of the puppet justice minister that there was no torture against him. It further said: The responsible officials of the prison admitted repeated beating and tortures to his family and religionists. Pak Kwan-hyon exposed the fact that on the third day of his hunger struggle, he was tortured--being forced to drink red pepper water and beaten with his mouth gagged with a towel. There is a person who beat him several times and he himself disclosed this fact at the court watched by all people. How can the "justice minister" who executes the "law" claim that there were no beatings or torture. The refutation urged the "justice minister" to admit the fact and apologize, and dismiss the chief of the prison. [Text] [SK041027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 4 Jan 83]

PRISONER TREATMENT PROTESTED--Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--The Catholic Justice and Peace Committee, a South Korean religious organisation, recently published a protest titled "Our View of the Human Rights Problem in Prison" denouncing crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist hangmen, according to a report. Noting with indignation that Pak Kwan-hyon, former chief of the Student Council of Chonnam University kept in Kwangju prison, was murdered in cold blood while fighting against unjust persecution and maltreatment by the hangmen, the organisation strongly demanded a stop to the persecution of the political prisoners, improvement of their treatment and punishment of the perpetrators of the crime. It demanded a humanitarian treatment of the prisoners, declaring that persecution and maltreatment of prisoners is committed not only in Kwangju but also in the prisons of Seoul, Taejon, Kangnung, Chunchon, Chonju, etc., and there are frequent struggles against it. [Text] [SK041104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 4 Jan 83]

POLITICAL PRISONERS' STRUGGLE--Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--A South Korean religious organization recently brought it to light that some time ago political prisoners in Kwangju prison, South Cholla Province, and their families resolutely fought against the barbarous tortures and murder by the fascist clique, according to a report. The fascist hangmen bestially tortured Ki Chong-to who had been detained in the prison while carrying on patriotic activities and even forced him to take victuals harmful to human body. Due to horrible tortures, Ki Chong-to died in prison. When political prisoners who were detained in prison together with him held a hunger strike in protest against the gangsters atrocity, they sprayed powdered red pepper and savagely beat them to bring them to their knees. But, the political prisoners unyieldingly fought, putting up the demands: stop group beating and brutal tortures, improve the treatment of prisoners, punish the criminals who tortured and murdered Ki Chong-to, stop the supply of harmful eats. The families of political prisoners also struggled reportedly, submitting similar demands to the puppet clique. [Text] [SK050532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 5 Jan 83]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EXPELLED--Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique removed from the campus register 33 students at Seoul University alone on charges of involvement in the struggle of the South Korean students against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democracy which was powerfully waged uninterruptedly last year, according to a report. Besides, the fascist clique

subjected 39 students to a definite or indefinite suspension from school and 26 others to a temporary absence from school. The students and people are enraged at this vicious repressive step of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique intended to check the progressive action of the students who cherish justice and patriotism. [Text] [SK100813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 10 Jan 83]

SOUTH MILITARY TRAINING--Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--The "Juvenile League," a South Korean puppets' tool, is forcing criminal military training upon young students of middle and high schools in the current winter vacation under the pretext of cultivating their "consciousness of unification," according to a report. The puppet clique announced that they will herd 700 high school students and 700 middle school children into "military academies" of the puppet army three services for a five-day "maritime" and "spiritual" training respectively from January 11 and January 18. Such criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique shows how desperately they are trying to incite the spirit of war even among young middle and high school students. [Text] [SK121029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 12 Jan 83]

BENIN ON REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--Benin President Mathieu Kerekou, speaking before diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of international organisations in his country on the occasion of the new year, referred to the question of Korean reunification, according to a report. He said: The valiant and industrious people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea eagerly desire world peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. A desire to defend national dignity is growing ever stronger in the North and the South of Korea artificially divided by international imperialism. Our people of Benin hold that in 1983 all foreign troops must withdraw from South Korea unconditionally. Only when they withdraw from South Korea can conditions be provided for the independent and peaceful reunification of great Korea. [Text] [SK081045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 8 Jan 83]

GDR, ROMANIA DENOUNCE 'TEAM SPIRIT'--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries denounced the projected "Team Spirit 83" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to reports. A recent issue of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND said under the title "Military Exercises in South Korea" that large-scale "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army involving more than 188,000 effectives will begin early in February this year in South Korea. The U.S. troops in South Korea will also participate in them, said the paper. Recent issues of other GDR papers JUNGE WELT and BERLINER ZEITUNG carried reports about the forthcoming joint military exercises of the U.S. troops and South Korean puppet army. A recent issue of the Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI also carried a report about the projected joint military rehearsal. The paper branded it as one more war provocation act heightening tension in Korea. [Text] [SK150836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 15 Jan 83]

YUGOSLAV, JAPANESE MEDIA ON NAKASONE'S VISIT--Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)--The Yugoslav paper OSLOBODJENJE, TANJUG NEWS AGENCY and Radio Belgrade gave publicity to the statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issued in denunciation of the Japanese prime minister's trip to South Korea, according to a report. Influential newspapers of Japan including ASAHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN, TOKYO SHIMBURN and AKAHATA reported the statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY under such titles as

"Springboard to Triangular Military Alliance," "Japan-South Korea Talks Denounced" and "Military Tieup Between Japan and South Korea Through the Prime Minister's Visit to South Korea." The KYODO NEWS SERVICE and NHK also reported the statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. [Text] [SK170358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 17 Jan 83]

JAPAN-U.S. URGED STOP MILITARY\AID--Pyongyang, 17 Jan (KCNA)--Progressive scientists and intellectuals in Hokkaido, Japan, issued a statement recently demanding the Japanese and U.S. governments to stop at once their military aid to the South Korean puppet regime and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea, according to a report. The statement stressed that armories built by the Reagan administration in South Korea and Japan proper should be abolished and an end be put to war preparations increasing the danger of a nuclear clash in Asia. The statement also called for the prompt release of all political prisoners in South Korea. [Text] [SK170409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 17 Jan 83]

ARRESTS FOR REMOVING JAPANESE FLAG--Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested four inhabitants who attempted to drag down a Japanese flag from a building in Seoul, according to a foreign press report. Unable to repress surging national indignation when they saw Japanese flags hoisted along streets and on the buildings in the city by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors to meet Nakasone flying into Seoul, these inhabitants attempted to pull down a Japanese flag on the night of January 11. Despite a strict watch and guard in Seoul, the anti-Japanese sentiments of people exploded repeatedly during Nakasone's trip to South Korea. A Japanese flag put up by the puppet central "government" building was torn. Feeling uneasy about this, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors started a roundup campaign to prevent further spread of anti-Japanese sentiments and not to displease its master. [Text] [SK180837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 18 Jan 83]

AMBASSADOR SCORES U.S. MANEUVERS--Georgetown, Guyana, 18 Jan CANA--North Korea's ambassador to Guyana, Pak I-hyon, has described proposed "Team Spirit 1983" military exercise involving the United States and South Korea as "adventurous and military acts of the warmongers whose object is to aggrevate intentionally the situation in the Korean peninsula." Speaking to newsmen yesterday, the ambassador said the exercise would begin on February 1, and continue to the middle of April in South Korea. Governments have strained relations, even though there have been talks about a possible re-unification of the countries. [As received]. The ambassador said the U.S. wanted to blockade Korean reunification and divide "our country into two Koreas for good." He warned that if the "U.S. imperialists ignite another war in Korea, it would not become only a regional war, but it could be converted into a world war." [Text] [FL181650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1527 GMT 18 Jan 83]

CHURCH GROUP DENOUNCE SUPPRESSION--Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The South Korean Council of Christian Churches issued a statement denouncing the barbarous suppression of workers of the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company by the puppet clique and the company side and calling the authorities to account for this. The statement was carried in a recent issue of a publication brought out by a religious organisation in Japan. The statement says: The authorities should

bear responsibility for the terrorist attack on the trade union of the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company, ferret out the terrorist group and severely punish it and call to task for this the company owner who caused this incident and the persons concerned of the "Labour Ministry" and police authorities who took no measure to check the unimaginable violence but defended it. All the workers and students who are now under detention on charges of involvement in this incident should be released. All matters should be returned to the state before the incident and the activities of the trade union be restored to normal. The company side must stop at once its persecution of workers and subversive activity against their trade union. [Text] [SK181032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 18 Jan 83]

WORLD LAWYERS COMMENTS ON CHON TU-HWAN--Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea issued a statement on January 11, denouncing the fascist repressive outrages of the South Korean puppet clique, according to a report. Pointing out that the South Korean authorities banished Kim Tae-chung, not practically ensuring political freedom to him, the statement says: This is a trick to cover up their repressive outrages. Citing concrete instances, it notes that in South Korea there are still a large number of political prisoners and many more people are suppressed for their opposition to the military dictatorship. The purpose of the deportation of Kim Tae-chung, one of the victims of the suppression widely known to the world, was to dampen the daily mounting anti-American sentiments in South Korea, it says. The statement calls upon lawyers and human rights organisations in all countries to demand the South Korean "regime" to ensure political freedom to Kim Tae-chung and put an end to the violation of human rights. [Text] [SK180415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 18 Jan 83]

SOUTH'S CIVIL DEFENSE DRILLS--Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique held a criminal "civilian defence training" again on January 17 throughout South Korea, according to a report. This time the fascist clique staged a "harbour training to counter attack on major establishments" in Inchon, hurling slanders at us again. In South Korean Kangwon Province it held a "chemical, biological and radioactive warfare training", inciting war consciousness among people. Furthermore, that day people were driven out all of a sudden in all cities and farming and fishing villages to a "fire-fighting training in winter." With the criminal "Team Spirit 83" military exercises at hand, the South Korean puppets, at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, are running wild to plunge the whole land of South Korea into a war atmosphere. [Text] [SK190957 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 19 Jan 83]

OVERSEAS COMMENTS ON KIM TAE-CHUNG--Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--A recent issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Korean residents published in Canada, carried an editorial headlined "We Hope Kim Tae-chung Will Return Home as Early as Possible To Join the Fighting Ranks." Pointing out that Kim Tae-chung has put off his visit to the United States till today after he was abducted from Tokyo by faithful servants of the South Korean dictatorial "regime," the editorial says: We believe that this is because he refused to go, leaving behind people who are waging an arduous struggle for democracy. Recalling that in his arrival statement in Washington Kim Tae-chung expressed his desire to "return home and carry on his activity," the editorial points out: We sincerely hope that he will return

home as early as possible and dedicate the rest of his life to the struggle for democracy and freedom of the South Korean people. The present Chon Tu-hwan "regime", while setting free some of political prisoners in an attempt to overcome its political crisis, is holding trials in succession in an underhand way to put guiltless fellow countrymen to death. Though it desires a total collapse of democratic forces opposed to the "regime", things will not go on as it wishes. [Text] [SK201208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 20 Jan 83]

POLISH PAPER ON NAKASONE TRIP--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Polish paper RZECZPOSPOLITA carried the gist of a statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issued in denunciation of the Japanese prime minister's trip to South Korea, according to a report. In its statement the KCNA noted that Nakasone's trip was connected with the U.S. plan to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, says the paper. [Text] [SK210402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Jan 83]

GDR ON JOINT PROPOSAL TALKS--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The ADN NEWS AGENCY of the German Democratic Republic on January 19 reported the summary of a joint statement of political parties and social organizations of our country proposing the convocation of a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in North and South to discuss the pressing problem of making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea by concerted efforts of North and South, according to a report. [Text] [SK210358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0033 GMT 21 Jan 83]

NAKASONE'S SEOUL VISIT--Beijing, 13 Jan (KCNA)--Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY January 13, under the title "Nakasone Concludes South Korean Trip," notes that he had confab with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in South Korea. Recalling that a "joint statement" came at the end of the confab between Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan, the paper points to the fact that Japan agreed to grant a 4,000 million dollar loan to South Korea, and they claimed the necessity of "developing good-neighbourly relations" between the two sides, declaring that they recognised the presence of tension on the Korean peninsula and "the indispensability of peace and security on the Korean peninsula to peace and security in East Asia including Japan." The paper continues: It was the first official visit of a Japanese prime minister to South Korea after the war. It was decided abruptly "like a lightning" a few days ago. Japan signed a "treaty on basic relationships and public circles." The general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party noted that it was for freezing the division of the Korean peninsula. [Text] [SK140435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 14 Jan 83]

NORTH'S PARTICIPATION IN '84 OLYMPICS--Los Angeles, 14 Jan (YONHAP)--A high-ranking North Korea sports official Thursday revealed that North Korea would participate in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Meeting with reporters here, North Korean Olympic Committee President Kim Yu-sun, concurrently member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), did not reveal the size of the North Korean contingent, saying that such disclosures were not yet timely. Earlier Thursday, Kim led the three-member North Korean delegation to Los Angeles to attend an IOC meeting that begins Saturday (Korean Standard Time). Kim added that he would be collecting materials related to the Los Angeles Olympics during his stay. Both South and North Korea competed in the 1972 Munich and the 1976 Montreal Olympics. The South did not participate in the 1980 Moscow Olympiad along with major Western countries in protest of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The three North Korean sports officials flew here reportedly via Frankfurt, West Germany, on U.S. visas issued by U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The United States and North Korea do not maintain diplomatic relations. [Text] [SK140750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT 15 Jan 83]

NORTH DELEGATION TO TOKYO--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government has decided to allow a North Korean parliamentary delegation to visit Tokyo, Juji Kuno, chairman of the Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' League, said Friday. The North Korean delegation will be led by Hyon Chun-kuk, chairman of the North Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League. Kuno, however, did not say when the North Korean team will visit Tokyo. [Text] [SK170118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 83 p 1]

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ANALYZES SITUATION WITHIN DKP

SK090345 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jan 83 p 4

[By Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] With its general convention only a month away, the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is undergoing internal strife, if not serious, over the party helmsmanship.

Bickering, now smouldering within the rank and file of the party, occasionally breaks out. At times, it went to the extent of putting to a vote contest the election of the party president.

However, party President Rep Yu Chi-song is intent upon being reelected without a vote contest. Well cognizant of the underlying sentiments against him for a lack of "fighting spirits," mostly by the members of the defunct former New Democratic Party (NDP), Rep Yu now increases his tone for power transfer.

In reorganization rallies of district chapters, his favorite catch phrases are the amendment to the current presidential and parliamentary election laws to guarantee peaceful transfer of power.

But when it comes to power transfer, no matter how much he ballyhoos it, it appears to be a far cry from reality in view of the current political system.

The likely contender for the party presidency is Rep Sin Sang-wu, who had wielded a strong hand in inauguration of the DKP in the wake of the October 26 incident in 1979.

Many lawmakers with an NDP background gather around Rep Sin but without much gusto. However, they are united in their criticism of Rep Yu for lack of strong resolve to press a political breakthrough.

They strongly demand facilitation of admission of those now under political ban into the party to give a shot in the arm to party prowess against the ruling camp.

However, they pose no big threat to the leadership of Rep Yu since the lawmakers with traces to the NDP are overpowered in number by those who made their way into the parliament without them.

Some hastily predicted that the upcoming convention might be the quietest one in the nation's opposition party history with election of Rep Yu in "virtual unanimity." At present no one has publicly announced his intent to run against party head Rep Yu.

At present, the party has 14 districts in which it suffered defeat in the parliamentary elections in 1981. This means the district chapters remain chairmanless.

Meanwhile, Rep Yu plans to push ahead with the holding of the convention without electing new chairmen for the chairmanless district. His theory is that it is better to keep the seats of the chairmanship in the 14 districts vacant for the admission of former politicians when circumstances allow.

This position has an important point in the cause of the nation's first opposition party and to appease the non-mainstreamers as well.

Another problem of the party is financial. Of course, it is not a problem today alone. It is the time-honored problem of the opposition party since it could be no means be self-sufficient.

At present, the party is dependent upon the contributions paid by lawmakers themselves and from government subsidies.

The money available for the party is only one tenth the amount available to the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

As the DKP is short of funds, it is dependent upon the ruling camp's consideration for financial solutions, which is surely a blot on the party that professes to struggle for power transfer.

But it is not a big problem if one only takes a brief look into the history of the nation's opposition party. In view of the political climate, no one would venture to provide funds to the opposition party risking all kinds of potential disadvantages.

What matters at present is the DKP's will-power as the nation's opposition party. Many inside the party openly complain that there is a tendency among the party law-makers only to satisfy themselves with the current status without showing a strong fighting spirit against the government camp for the cause of rising to power in a democratic manner.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS DKP, KNP RESTRUCTURING CHAPTERS

SK180256 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 83 p 5

[By Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] The two major opposition political parties, marking their second anniversaries, are restructuring their district chapters throughout the country for their regular biennial conventions, in which leadership changes are considered.

Rep Yu Chi-song is certain to be retained as leader of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), and Kim Chong-chol will stay as president of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP).

Political observers said Rep Yu is expected to win a "landslide victory" at the DKP presidential election during the national convention February 9.

There probably will be only one contender for the party leadership. He is Rep Sin Sang-u, 47, who once served as secretary general, the party's No 2 post.

The photogenic third-term lawmaker, Sin had already expressed his intention to run for party president.

"Sin's move was not unexpected. He will formally declare his candidacy for the election shortly," a political observer said.

But Yu's victory is certain. "As it turned out at DKP local chapter reorganization rallies, he emerges victorious," they said.

At DKP reorganization meetings, Yu called for a "show of unity" among party members to calm the "minor" factional disputes in the party. "The nation demands a strong opposition political power to effectively check the government and its party," he noted.

After being retained as chairman of the DKP Pyongtaek-Ansong District Chapter on January 7, he declared, "The party would give top priority to revising reform laws and removing restrictions on former politicians barred from political activities to ensure a peaceful change of government."

The DKP leader alleged that "few people believe a peaceful transfer of power would be possible under the present election laws, including the presidential election law."

"We will have greater dialogue with the ruling party so that our major proposals for the nation's steady progress toward democratization could be accepted," he said.

DKP proposals awaiting parliamentary action include amendments to the local autonomy law, the basic press law and the National Assembly law and a recommendation that the government lift restrictions on former politicians.

Party Secretary General Rep Yu Han-yol, who maintains his loyalty to the DKP president, said at a rally that all party members should be united under Yu.

Among the admirers were party elders, including Reps Yi Tae-ku and Kim Un-ha, and key party officeholders, including Policy Deliberation Council chairman Rep Kim Hyon-kyu, spokesman Rep Kim Chin-pae and Central Political Training Institute President Rep Yang Chae-kwon.

But Yu also gained many bitter critics. His detractors contended that Yu is a politician who has made neither accomplishment nor error.

They raised questions about Yu's ability to lead the party, saying "We must try to breathe new life into the party leadership."

Earlier, critics within and outside the party said Yu is nestling in the present political climate of the nation.

Responding to these criticisms, the DKP leader said at a recent DKP local chapter reorganization meeting that "So far we have done our best."

Yu said the party's continuous call for lifting the ban on former politicians led to former opposition leader Kim Tae-chung's release from prison.

"If our proposals for the democratic development of the country are not accepted by the ruling party, we would have no choice but to go to extremes as we have in the past," he warned.

Although Yu will win the party presidential election, according to the observers, he will first have to calm the "minor" factional feuding within his own party.

"He will make a gesture of conciliation to the antimainstream groups, including one led by Rep Sin, by appointing members of those groups to key party positions," one said.

The DKP was formed January 17, 1981, after all political parties were dissolved when a new constitution was declared in October, 1980. The party has 81 seats in the 276-member National Assembly, while the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DKP) has 151 seats.

A veteran politician, Yu consolidated his position within the non-defunct opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) by serving as vice floor leader, secretary general and a supreme council member.

Yu, re-elected to the assembly three times, has served as president of the DKP since its formation.

A journalist-turned politician, Sin was a top aide to a NDP president. Later he served as chief of the DKP organizing department.

Political observers also said Kim Chong-chol is expected to stay in his post as president at the KNP presidential election expected late this month or early next month.

But, they said, there will be one contender for the party leadership, Rep Yi Man-sop, 52, who is presently vice president.

Despite Yi's challenge, Kim is expected to retain the job, they predicted.

What was impressive at KNP district chapter reorganization rallies was that KNP members, mostly those who had failed to get elected at the general elections in February 1981, called the election "unfair."

KNP President Kim, who had also been defeated in the election, said, "I closely watched the election with deep concern." He complained that one reason the KNP won only 25 seats in the 1981 election was that "fair competition" was not guaranteed.

The KNP, it was learned, plans to take about 40 seats in general elections expected in early 1985.

Kim got no criticism from his rival at the rallies. Rep Yi only called for "self-regulation" of an opposition political party.

"It is high time for opposition parties to maintain independence," he stressed.

The second-largest opposition, KNP marks its second anniversary on January 18. The 25 KNP lawmakers include members of the now-dissolved Democratic Republican Party.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY EDITORIALIZES CHON'S POLICY STATEMENT

SK190301 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Forward Steps"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's address at the National Assembly yesterday, being a comprehensive policy statement for the new year, covered all major aspects of the national life and its future course, ranging from desirable modes of political activities and government administration to the need for sustained efforts for territorial unification and socioeconomic progress.

Outstanding among them for the year were the presentation of a viable vision to the nation to accomplish the "creation of advanced homeland" in the next several years and the disclosure of a bold decision to lift--on a phased basis--a two-year-old political ban imposed on 500-odd politicians and other figures of the "old era."

In the early part of the lengthy statement, the president stressed that the nation should not be contented with its present state as a forerunner among developing countries, or a newly industrializing country, and instead make concerted endeavors to join the rank of advanced countries.

Describing the goal as both the dream of the entire Korean people and a challenge of the time, he vowed to devote his entire being to attain the task during his tenure in office.

He noted that the nation has already made a beginning to that end: that is, after making reforms and preparation at the outset of the fifth republic, Korea was rocketed into orbit last year and should make, beginning this year, its full-scale ascent to becoming an advanced country.

Indeed, Koreans are reasonably qualified and capable to achieve the target in view of their resourcefulness and dynamism, amply proven in the remarkable national development of the past two decades despite enormous obstacles at home and abroad.

Then, it is also to be pointed out that the challenges and difficulties lying ahead of the Korean people in their quest for an affluent industrial democracy may well be greater than the past ones, demanding an ever stronger determination and wisdom as well as doubled efforts.

One way of generating the upgraded dynamism is the advancement of national harmony and solidarity thus facilitating spontaneous participation by the people in the ambitious task.

In this connection, appropriate and welcome is President Chon's decision to phase out the political restriction of "old era" figures, an action which is to be effected gradually catching up with the release of Kim Tae-chung from prison last month.

Such a magnanimous and liberalizing approach, based on self-confidence in government leadership along with sociopolitical stability and also self-restraint on the part of the ostracized, is certain to make a sizable contribution to heightening national reconciliation in a new era, free of deplorable vestiges of the past.

Noteworthy in this regard was the enunciation of his political philosophy to cultivate democracy on Korean soil through a new political modus operandi, featuring open and responsible politics of dialogue to serve the people and the national cause.

Another highlight of the president's policy statement was the renewal of his firm resolve in advancing realistic and far-reaching proposals to make a breakthrough in dealing with inter-Korean issues and ultimately attain unification: namely, through unconditional summit talks between South and North Korea for which he made a new proposal of agenda covering a broad range of problems for lessening tension and attaining mutual accommodation.

Then he laid out guidelines for socioeconomic development this year, which placed emphasis on economic growth balanced with stability and improvement of international competitiveness as well as further promotion of social welfare.

A salient point of the presidential message was the rekindling of the "can-do spirit" for the nation, which together with renewed dynamism and greater endeavors is expected to expedite a "second take-off" in reaching out for the goal of building an "advanced homeland."

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY APPRAISES CHON'S 18 JAN POLICY STATEMENT

SK190258 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Chon's Policy Statement"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's New Year policy statement made before the National Assembly yesterday illustrates his firm grasp of the nation's major problems and perspective. It not only presents a policy direction to cope with current questions at issue but also proposes how the ship of state should be steered under his captainship.

A conspicuous point underlying his leading principle is his commitment to the building of an "advanced homeland." With stability achieved and groundwork laid for reforms in the past few years, President Chon proposes that 1983, the third year of the fifth republic, be made the year to see us ascend toward an advanced homeland. In effect, the ideal of an advanced homeland is not a mere dream if our proven resourcefulness is taken into account. The nation's achievements amid a number of adversities last year, that may be summed up in the elimination of inflationary psychology and the stable growth of the economy, are certain to strengthen our energies to be concentrated on that objective. Our journey toward a developed homeland will surely gain further momentum this year if the rank and file exert their utmost with unflinching determination and a keen sense of judgment.

Toward this end, economic and social development holds sway, and President Chon aptly devotes a good part of his policy statement to the matter. As he foresees, the world economic circumstances are unlikely to improve notably this year. This forebodes rough sailing for the Korean economy during the year for it is closely linked to the international environment.

A breakthrough in this adversity can be sought by our concentration on two major objectives as outlined by President Chon. In the wake of the successful price stabilization endeavor of the preceding year, the government should see to it that price rises are minimized this year, too. Fiscal, monetary and other policies should be so framed and operated as to meet that dominant need.

The second economic imperative is for the nation to sharpen the competitive edge of its industry over other industrializing countries. This is the only

way to reinvigorate sagging exports, especially in the face of protectionism all over the world. The president's accentuation of the need for technological innovation, quality improvement and increased productivity is more than appropriate to strengthen the international competitiveness of Korean products. After all, better products at lower cost cannot but increase sales anywhere.

National cohesion needs to be further advanced to ensure a greater pool of wisdom and energy, a central requisite to attaining economic and other goals. In this regard, President Chon took a most encouraging step when he said that he will begin this year to lift, by degrees, the political ban clamped on a number of people who were active before the birth of the fifth republic. The chief executive indeed had made clear, on several occasions, that the ban will be phased out when he is convinced that those affected by the measures show repentance.

Toward the end of last year the government set free all prisoners implicated in seditions which preceded the birth of the fifth republic. The planned phase-out of the political interdiction is an inspiring follow-up aimed at full national reconciliation and political harmony.

Finally, the president's repeated yet solemn call upon North Korea to open the doors to contact and dialogue with the South is noteworthy. He has offered every conceivable formula to realize South-North talks including a get-together of the top leaders of both sides. As he believes, a South-North summit is essential to pave the way for arrangements to ease tension between the two sides and to prevent the recurrence of war, a basic step to strive for further objectives.

Pyongyang should heed the president's readiness for all-inclusive discussions--not only on the formula for national reconciliation and democratic unification he introduced a year ago this month but also on the North Korean proposal. Pyongyang's continuation with its negative attitude will benefit no one.

Our rational northward overtures will be brought nearer to reality when our unity in purpose and efforts makes steady head-way in attaining the internal and external goals set forth in the policy statement.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY HAILS CHON'S PLAN ON LIFTING POLITICAL BAN

SK190325 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jan 83 p 1, 2

[By Yi Chong-ku]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to partially lift the political ban on former politicians this year is interpreted as a bold measure to project a more positive image abroad as well as to provide momentum to enhance national harmony.

Coupled with the parole last December of leading dissident Kim Tae-chung, with partial removal of the political ban is expected to add to the national concord which has been strengthened by a series of reform measures taken by the president. Among them is the abolition of the 36-year-old curfew and restrictions on overseas travel.

Government officials say that President Chon has made a "brave decision," as the proposed lifting of the political restrictions may serve as a possible destabilizing factor.

Construing Chon's political philosophy of tolerance and an open society as based on autonomy and order, they stress the need for the people to utilize the occasion to advance the settlement of democracy.

They also emphasize that the forthcoming removal of the political ban should not be associated with a putative revival of the old political era.

Political observers, in the meantime, hail President Chon's decision as a signal of a forthcoming political thaw.

They point out that the chief executive apparently feels comfortable in leading the nation--a sign that he has remarkably upgraded his ability to govern.

Major opposition parties have taken every occasion to call for political leniency toward former politicians.

And President Chon has eliminated a possible source of contention between rival political parties by promising to enable former politicians to resume their political activities.

It follows from this that a fresh impetus has been provided to promote dialogue politics between rival parties.

Meeting with major political leaders at Chongwadae last June, Chon pledged to grant political clemency at what he deems to be an appropriate time. He has fulfilled his pledge, increasing popular trust that the other promises he made will be honored.

A total of 557 persons are banned by the political renovation law from engaging in political activities until June 1988.

The figure breaks down to 109 former lawmakers, 92 officers of now disbanded political parties and 366 others.

Initially, 835 of 7,066 persons were pronounced ineligible for politics November 15, 1980.

The number dropped to 567 November 26, 1980, because 268 persons were permitted to continue their political career. Ten of the 567 politicians have died since then.

The law, enacted by the now defunct interim legislature, legislative assembly, is designed to make former politicians assume joint responsibility for a political era branded as corrupt and turbulent.

Only the chief executive is empowered to abrogate the ban before it expires in June 1988. Although Chon has not committed himself to the timing, political observers say that expect it in the near future.

The observers say that only those who have shown self-restraint during their political hibernation will be included in the list of free politicians.

Since they will most probably refrain from engaging in brisk political activities for the time being, they are not expected to alter the present political picture much.

However, a slight change may be in store for opposition parties, because some of the "free" former politicians may seek to join them or form another political party.

Observed from a different angle, President Chon has greatly enhanced Korea's image abroad by taking a series of lenient measures.

Western diplomats in Seoul say that Chon has shown that politics in Korea is moving in a positive direction.

The foreseen removal of the political ban will reinforce Korea's position in international forums, they observe.

"The measure will greatly help Korea to promote international relations. More foreign businessmen will feel inclined to do business with Korea," a foreign diplomat notes.

Another foreign diplomatic watcher says that international implications of the step are great in that Korea is to sponsor the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in September this year, the Asian Games in 1986 and the Summer Olympics in 1988."

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS CHON'S OUTLOOK ON POLITICS

SK200045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Text of Public Consent"]

[Text] While outlining his outlook on politics and government administration during his New Year's address to the National Assembly early this week President Chon Tu-hwan presented his belief that politics must be open and aboveboard. He made one of the vital points that determines the orientation of democracy in this country for the future.

Observing that last year we engendered an atmosphere conducive to opening all aspects of politics to public scrutiny, he declared that a precedent has been set that no policy decision could be finalized until and unless it met the test of intensive public debate and gained a public consensus. The chief executive then said such a precedent, begun in such a favorable atmosphere, should be continuously respected in the future also.

The time has long since gone when a party machine, logyists or a narrow circle of professionals and insiders held chief sway. Democracy is predicated on government of and by the people. Democracy requires politics and governmental processes to be open to the public and popularly based. It is politics based on the consent of the governed.

Regrettably, it has to be admitted that what is so natural and essential to a democracy has not been well appreciated and practiced so far. Conception and procedure of policymaking used to be shielded behind a thick veil of political expedience or bureaucratic security for various reasons, some justifiable and some not.

In secretive circumstances where affairs are carried out covertly, there always exists a suspicion of shadiness. In bygone years political corruption, favoritism and irregularities resulted from a closed mode of operation. Monopoly of politics and administration by a handful of politicians and administrative functionaries often undermined the base of accountability, too.

It is in keeping with the spirit and aims of the fifth republic under the leadership of President Chon that fair play, a square deal, liberalization, openness and honesty are made the name of the game of politics and government. This will also help in establishing the rule of law to replace the bad old rule of man and rule by strategem.

In connection with open politics and broadly based policymaking, the government earlier reported that it will soon introduce a system of putting the electorate on previous notice about planned or proposed legislation--acts, decrees and ordinances. It means that people will be kept well informed of the future course of governmental action and given the chance to make their voice heard and influence exerted on legislative or administrative changes.

Greater elements of direct democracy are certain to ensure the fairness, integrity, popularity and public efficacy of any law to be enacted and any measure to be taken by the state. Not infrequently, our citizens were "caught off guard" and panicked by drastic and rapidly enacted new policies and programs in whose production they hardly had any time or channel to participate. Thus, many economic programs came and went under fire because they were worked out with neither public knowledge nor involvement.

It is therefore most desirable that all laws and administrative programs are made known to the public and put to a test of general consent in the course of their preparation. It may take either public hearings or opinion surveys. A broadly based consensus and elaborately processed civic participation will make our democracy stronger and more effective.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KOREA TIMES' HAILS ARREST OF FORMER OFFICIALS

SK150330 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] The prosecution authorities have, in a surprise move, arrested two former leading public officials allegedly involved in irregularities connected with their official duties.

Among other senior officials arrested by the law-enforcement authorities for their suspected involvement in bribing were former Korean National Railroad Director An Chang-hwa and former Secretary to the Chief Justice Kang Kon-yong.

In this course of strenuous government efforts to terminate all kinds of irregularities in officialdom, we are simply shocked by the revelation of corrupt management of official duties particularly involving these influential government officials. At the same time, it is considered most appropriate for the related authorities to have cracked down on the leading government officials connected with irregularities, regardless of their rank and influential positions with the official world.

Such a government move should undoubtedly indicate its strong will to expel from society any sort of corrupt and irregular practices involving those conducting official duties under the present national circumstances. For this reason, the law enforcement authorities are not in a position to deal with the shameful incidents of irregularity in a lukewarm manner.

In other words, they should continue to take stern action against all reckless officials regardless of their positions in officialdom, along with the rigid legal application to the latest incidents.

In the case of the irregularities concerned with Korean National Railroad officials including the ex-KNR director, the suspects are said to have taken bribes in a huge amount connected with the supervision of railroad construction projects.

The former secretary to the chief justice was alleged to have been given monetary gifts valued at more than 30 million won, while he was asked for favoritism concerned with the notorious attempted smuggling of \$340,000 out of the country through Kimpo Airport last summer.

The KNR incident should immediately result in undermining the quality of construction work on the nation's railroad network, which is merely unthinkable particularly involving even its top administrator and senior officials.

From time to time, our keen attention is drawn to such incidents concerning corrupt management of construction work, while responsible supervisors are suspected of taking bribes. As to the incident at the Office of Chief Justice, we cannot but express our profound concern about the possibility of doing harm to the basic order within the judiciary branch, even though the dollar smuggling incident was dramatically detected at the last moment at the airport.

If these leading government officials fail to show an exemplary way of conducting their official duties, even involved in the irregularities by themselves, how can they supervise their subordinates in the administrative and judiciary branches?

Our anti-irregularity officials are ever encouraged to push through their decisive measures in this connection in sustained efforts to eventually oust various irregular practices from around us in the foreseeable future. In this way, alone can public officials maintain their prestige properly, being able to implant a fresh image of officialdom among citizens.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS CHON'S POLICY STATEMENT

SK202316 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jan 83 p 2

[From the column "Reporter's Eye"--Article by Choe Kyu-chol, reporter in the political department]

[Text] This year was no exception--once again the president's New Year policy statement was the object of the nation's focus. This was because the people were curious about what kind of news the president's policy statement would bring.

Considering the enormous effect every word of the supreme leader will have on the life of the people, it is natural for the people to pay keen attention to the policy statement: What kind of major policy will the president announce and how he will implement it?

Beneath the people's curiosity lies their instinct to adapt themselves to change.

One other fact, however, particularly attracted my attention. It was that the people paid keen attention to the policy statement not because they simply were concerned about it. I could feel that something other than "concern," a sort of "expectation," was prevailing in the society in the face of the president's policy statement.

To be more specific, this "expectation" that grabbed the people in the face of the president's policy statement was largely their hope for some hints for untangling some knots which have long remained tied.

I also realized that this expectation on the part of the people is a habit they have long formed, consciously and unconsciously, since nobody knows when. What is more, this expectation takes hold of people's minds whenever they hear that "some important announcements"--a kind of political process to which they are accustomed--will be made.

In other words, this means that people have many knots to unite and that they would like to find the means to settle them in every word of the supreme ruler. At the same time, this shows us our country's political and cultural history, which is innundated with knots.

The fact that people had greater expectation for means to unite the knots in the president's New Year policy statement than concern for new policies shows that they are accustomed to dramatic means of settlement. Dramatic settlements have come about only through such shocks.

This has been well proven by the fact that papers frontpaged the portion of the policy statement in which the president said that "the government would take initial steps toward the lifting of the political ban on former politicians."

Some may have different views in this regard, but the position of the policy statement which dealt with the lifting of the ban on former politicians has turned out to be the biggest news item. This is because the lifting of the ban on former politicians was the most pressing political matter.

Once again, the lifting of the ban on former politicians reminded us of what kind of expectations the people have in regard to measures of reconciliation.

In fact, "measures of reconciliation" was one of the terms repeated and stressed most often since the fifth republic began. The government has repeatedly stressed this and the people, have, too. The fact that "reconciliation" has so often been stressed means that it has been a concern of so many people and so many people have been thirsting for it. It also shows the justification for such reconciliation.

Now, we pause to think why the need for "reconciliation" measures, which had so often been stressed in the past, should be repeated even now.

Ever since the fifth republic was launched, the government has taken not a few measures of reconciliation.

This notwithstanding, the fact that expectations about other reconciliatory measures still remain makes the reporter have a mixture of feelings. If the reconciliatory measures have been adopted on the basis of conception on "eradication of the past," it would be possible to say that the existence of "unsettled reconciliation" means that the question of "eradicating the past" has been unsolved as such. In this context, I think that past events, which cannot be easily forgotten, remain as unsolved as reconciliation.

The effectiveness of repetition may be found in taking numerous reconciliatory measures. However, we should rather pay keen attention to the dysfunction of callousness caused by the repetition of such measures.

In this regard, it will not only be reporters who expect a reconciliatory measure that is really substantial in both form and content.

For the same reason, I ask myself whether or not the question of "eradicating the past" is too difficult to resolve at this moment when we are firmly convinced of the establishment of a new political climate.

The presidential policy speech is a new, desirable political form in that it is the politics of a direct dialogue.

I believe that, to fulfill the function of such a system and to help parliamentary government take deep root, interest in advance toward the future, rather than expectation of the resolution of unsolved past events, should be reflected in the policy speech.

To this end, it goes without saying that, by giving precedence to the question of "eradicating the past", we should focus the people's attention on the question of unfolding vistas for the future. I set my expectation on the fifth republic because it has adopted open-door policy and autonomy as its basic lines with firm confidence of "the advance of politics."

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON REACTIONS TO CHON'S POLICY SPEECH

SK210455 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 20 Jan 83 p 5

[Roundtable talk among unidentified reporters of the political department on President Chon Tu-hwan's remarks on lifting the ban on former politicians-- paragraphing appears to indicate change in speaker but paper offers no further clarification]

[Excerpts] "Since President Chon Tu-hwan made it public that he would take an initial action within this year to lift the ban on former politicians and review step-by-step the follow-up measures to grant such benevolence to those who would be excluded from the initial action, both the political circles and the people have unanimously welcomed his announcement."

"This declaration, as seeking political stability and prohibiting reversion to the old politics and its revival, will effect a turning point in political development."

"Political development indicates change in the political scene and, in other words, the reformation of the political order and structure."

"Of course, it is difficult to say whether or not all the old politicians, whose political activities will be permitted again, will participate in politics. However, since it is expected that most of them will take part, it seems that change will occur on the political scene."

"Each political party, since its formation, has expected the lifting of the ban on former politicos. But now that this expectation is likely to be realized, it is making haste to adopt measures to admit old politicians and to resolve the question of assimilation."

"Though it does not appear that the old politicians, whose political ban will be lifted, will immediately join the political circles and emerge as key-post holders or central forces of each party, it is believed that the question of admitting them is important."

"The reaction of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] remains calm. The reason, of course, is that the DJP was informed of the lifting of the ban before President's declaration. The DJP has not even called a meeting to discuss problems that might be raised by the lifting of the ban."

"Superficially, the DJP seems to be calm. The DJP, in actuality, has been preparing countermeasures for the action and is still doing so. The DJP, in particular, is paying keen attention to the effect of the action on the Democratic Korean Party [DKP] and the Korean National Party [KNP], rather than to any influence it might have on the DJP."

"Having looked upon itself as the political leader, the DJP cannot help paying attention to the effects of the action on the DKP and the KNP. The reason is that, when the action of lifting the political ban leads the opposition parties in an undesirable direction, this will affect the government and the ruling party."

"The DJP attitude toward the action of lifting the political ban seems to be firm. A DJP key-post holder resolutely said: 'I do not believe that such a measure will bring about change in the present political situation. I think it is undesirable for such a measure to effect any change in the political circumstances.'"

"I think that such remarks are meant to explain that the DJP will not allow the action to bring about change in the political circles, but will seek political development and stability through the action."

"For this reason, the DJP predicts the scope of the first-stage measures as not affecting the existing political structure. And it foresees that the attitude of those who will be freed from the political ban will affect the political decision of adopting follow-up measures."

"Discussions about the timing and scope of the initial action are being made within the DJP. In connection with the fact that opposition parties will hold their conventions ahead of the expected schedules and with a rumor that the DJP may also convene its congress, which was planned for around 25 March, in the beginning of March, DJP members expect the action around that time."

"Some DJP members link the timing of the action to the anniversary of the launching of the fifth republic. A DJP cadre said: 'Is March not a good season?'"

"In regard to follow-up measures, DJP members are exchanging their allegations. A DJP key-post holder said: 'After those who are excluded from the initial action are freed from the political ban before the 1985 general elections, more than a few problems might be raised.' This signals that follow-up measures will be taken by 1984."

"It is said that, in spite of the measures that will be continuously taken to lift the political ban, more than a few personages will not be freed from the ban until the end of June, 1988, the legal deadline."

"So far, the DJP seems to have not considered admitting old politicians whose political activities will be permitted by the initial action. A DJP cadre said: 'Even though lifting the political ban helps to reinforce the opposition parties, the reinforcement will not affect the current politics. The action is not a measure to have those old politicians join the DJP.'"

There is an assertion that the DJP has no reason for admitting old politicians, because it should go forward only. However, it is expected that, because it is well aware that the extremely small number of old politicians who follow the ideology of the DJP founding would be beneficial for its local interests, the DJP will keep its doors open."

"Meanwhile, the DKP is very sensitive to the upcoming action of lifting the political ban. To give a good example, DKP lawmakers have attended the rallies for reorganizing their local chapters in groups and have delivered speeches in which they have been extremely mindful of old politicians."

"Such sensitivity was to be expected, I think. I view such a reaction as a sense of bewilderment brought on by the action having begun ahead of schedule."

"The DKP has made clear that it would open its door and admit those old politicos freed from the political ban. Though they are trying to hide their feelings, more than a few DKP lawmakers seem to be anticipating troubles that they will face in measuring the speed of the wind that will sweep over the DKP."

"The DKP is regarding the president's reference to the question of lifting the political ban as a signal of a political thaw. In this regard, DKP lawmakers are exchanging opinions about the timing and scope of the first-stage measure."

"Some members are opining that measures for lifting the political ban, which will begin around March after the conclusion of the conventions of the DKP and the KNP, will continue on a step-by-step basis until the '85 general elections."

"DKP members expect most of the old politicians to be freed from the ban by the 12th general elections. It is viewed that change in the political scene will inevitably follow the lifting of the ban. Therefore, reorganization of the DKP is regarded as inevitable."

"The DKP has been resolved to share the destiny of the party with old politicians. However, as the question of sharing the DKP destiny with old politicos has become tangible, another question of how to smoothly admit them without any trouble or side effects is raised as a new task."

"It is true that, since its founding, the DKP has suffered from conflict between the ranking cadres, including the leaders, who were former assemblymen, and the newly elected lawmakers, who emerged as new faces in a new era."

"It is inevitable that a new problem will be added to this problem of conflict when old personages join the DKP. In a sense, this is a course that the DKP should travel sometime."

"The KNP seems to have been greatly encouraged by the upcoming lifting the political ban. What draws attention is that, at the 18 January meeting of the committee to prepare for the KNP convention, some KNP lawmakers set forth a proposal demanding the revision of the KNP constitution to change the system of electing the party president."

"With the president's policy speech as a start, the KNP, which has shown a relatively relaxed attitude, is markedly showing its active attitude toward the action of lifting the political ban."

"The key-post holders judge that, when the action is taken, some personages from the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party [DRP] will try to join the KNP."

"Some KNP members hope that, if these DRP personages join the KNP, some high-ranking officials, who were defeated in the last elections and have almost retired from political circles, will return to the KNP."

"I believe that the measure for reconciliation that was declared in the president's policy speech should by all means contribute to political stability and reformation."

"Since the declaration of lifting the political ban has been welcomed as an advance in Korean politics at home and abroad, a new politics, I believe, will be shown at the General Assembly of the IPU to be held in Seoul next fall."

"We all believe that the course on which each party will finalize its conventions and admit the old politicians who will be freed from the political ban, will be an opportunity to further cement the new political atmosphere that has already been created."

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP URGES TO EQUITABLY APPLY LIBERALIZATION

SK081411 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by political desk reporter Yi Nak-yon from the column "Reporter's Eyes"; "Development of Politics"]

[Text] The government of the Democratic Republican Party [DRP] of the past created the phrase "Korean type democracy" and demanded that the people adhere to it. The DRP regime wanted politics to remain "Korean type" even at a time when the economy was Westernized and the people's social senses were turning to Westernization. It finally invented even "the idea of loyalty and filial piety" that appeared to have some political undertone.

One of the very basic errors of the DRP government lay in its idea that culture, in a broad sense, could develop in such a way that one part could be Westernized while the other adhered to tradition, each isolated from the other.

Recently, this reporter has come to think that the government of the fifth republic and the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] must have the same idea.

The direction of the policies of the government of the fifth republic and the ruling party has been toward "opening and self-regulation." In fact, achievements made through the policy of "opening and self-regulation" in the social domain are not small in number, as is seen in the easing of various economic restrictions, the lifting of the curfew, the self-regulation of dress and hairstyle by high school students and the easing of the restrictions on overseas travel.

On the other hand, "making politics like those of the advanced nations" is also being greatly stressed. At a symposium for the party's assemblymen held on 29 December last year, DJP Secretary General Kwon Il-hyon revealed that the significance of the DJP's push for renovation also lies in the issue of making politics like those of the advanced countries, no less than advancing the economy, science and technology. This is quite natural and fortunate.

This reporter, however, wondered about some issues while gathering and reporting news on DJP policies. There are two things that made me wonder about the rationale for the DJP's policies and the DJP's basic attitude toward this rationale.

One of them is that the DJP is trying to shift the right to decide on academic affairs in universities and colleges from the Education Ministry to a consultative organization of universities. The other issue is that the DJP has decided not to change the system of nominating the heads of agricultural, fishery and stockraisers' corporations.

The former has been affirmatively accepted as in line with the direction of the government of the fifth republic and the ruling party. However, the latter gives the impression that the DJP is very cautious in extending "opening and self-regulation" to politics. Even until early December of last year, the DJP advanced a plan for indirect election of the heads of the branches of agricultural, fishery and stockraisers' corporations upon completion of their terms of office. However, this plan has been dropped in favor of the original system.

The fact that the DJP's political consideration is not balanced between political and nonpolitical areas is proven in other ways. For example, the DJP boldly lifted the curfew, which had been regarded as a sanctuary even since national liberation. It has made no notable effort, however, to implement the local self-government system.

We understand the DJP's position not to change the system of nominating the heads of agricultural, fishery and stockraisers' corporations and to show caution over implementing the local self-government system. In short, the DJP thinks that prerequisites such as the people's political consciousness and the proper political climate have not yet matured. However, even if such an excuse can be accepted, the DJP should pay attention to these issues if it wants to recall the errors of the DRP and to expedite "making politics like those of the advanced nations." Thus, it should present and implement a plan for nurturing the prerequisites for "making the politics like those of the advanced nations." Prior to this, it should show the people what the true nature of the advanced countries' politics is and should acquire the consent of the majority of the people.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY OPPOSES IMPLEMENTING LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK121345 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Opinion on Local Autonomy That Is Under Consideration"]

[Text] We consider the preliminary study on implementation of local autonomy by the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] as a responsible action of the ruling party. The ruling and opposition political parties have agreed to decide what to do on local autonomy no later than the end of June this year, so the ruling political party, if it is responsible, had to begin a systematic study of specific measures for the implementation of local autonomy.

While being affirmative on the report that the DJP is studying the implementation of local autonomy, we would like to urge consideration of our opinion. Above all, we urge consideration of what might be gained or lost if local autonomy were hurriedly implemented under the present circumstances of our society.

Every political system is characterized by two different functions: favorable and unfavorable. And how the political system functions depends on the situation of the society in which the system has been adopted. Local autonomy also has those two different aspects. Therefore, we must consider what we will gain or lose under the present circumstances, if we introduce the system of local autonomy, and what we must do to make the best use of local autonomy.

As far as we can see, under the present circumstances of the ongoing social reform, varying degrees of development and of political consciousness, an extant provincialism, and of a nationwide development plan that is being pushed ahead, we think we will lose much more than we will gain by implementing local autonomy.

The social reform, which aims at achieving social justice, democracy and the people's welfare, requires a centralized and even administrative effort to exercise the will of reform. On the contrary, local autonomy seeks divided administration. Thus, it is very likely that implementing local autonomy would impede social reform.

In addition, if local autonomy were adopted without the improvement of the present social conditions, which are characterized by varying degrees of development and of political consciousness in different areas and strong provincial sentiments, the differences between areas may, it is feared, worsen or be perpetuated

and disruption of the people may be promoted. Accordingly, it is very likely that the nationalistic, nationwide development plan aimed at making the best use of our small land area and poor natural resources may be impeded by a localism bred from local autonomy.

The next thing to consider is the relationship between the democratic development of this country and local autonomy. As everyone knows, local autonomy is characterized by the autonomy of the residents concerned and the localization of power. Out of the two, the localization of power is not essential for democracy. Moreover, a modern democracy aimed at seeking the people's welfare cannot effectively develop under localized administration.

Of course, it can be said that the autonomy of the residents concerned is inevitably related to democracy, because democracy means people's autonomy. However, if nationwide people's autonomy is achieved, local residents' autonomy is somewhat meaningless for the development of the democracy. At the same time, if the national interest contradicts the interest of local residents, the local autonomy, which gives priority to the local residents' interest, will go against a nationwide democracy. In some societies, local autonomy contributed to the development of democracy, but in our society, where the development of democracy and people's welfare are being sought, it is, we can say, not urgently needed.

Local autonomy, therefore, is not what we urgently need for the development of democracy. And it is clear that, if it is adopted in the near future without the improvement of our social conditions, it will have more negative effects than positive ones.

Accordingly, we think that, to have local autonomy contribute to the development of democracy, it must be adopted at the correct time, a time when our social conditions have been improved so that local autonomy could function to our benefit. This is, we think, the unspecified fundamental spirit of article 10 of the addenda to our constitution.

Frankly speaking, when we consider the size of this country, the homogeneity of the culture, and its development of communications, even if we do not adopt the system of local autonomy, we will have no difficulty in managing state affairs. Therefore, when we make an objective consideration, disregarding the interest of political parties, local autonomy is not an urgent matter that should become our big political issue. The DJP is urged, in deciding when and how to adopt local autonomy, to consider what we have pointed out above and make a cool-headed judgment, disregarding the stereotyped debates.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY EVALUATES PERFORMANCE OF RULING PARTY

SK170529 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by reporter Sin Yong-sok: "Two Years of the Ruling Political Party Which Is now at the Turning Point"]

[Text] As the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] marks its 2d founding anniversary, it seems to us that it desperately needs to make a turn. In other words, it seems to us that it is still wandering about, because it has not formed its character yet.

The idea of founding the DJP was continued reform aimed at achieving justice and a welfare society. In fact, without such an idea, it was impossible to justify the founding of a brand-new political party, because the DJP was founded when all former politicians had been ousted from the political arena. Thus, the DJP had no choice but to make a pledge that it would seek reform. To this end, the DJP had to adopt a progressive ideology, because the social purification and rectification is by and large achieved by progressive measures.

Over the past 2 years, however, the DJP has been constantly challenged by the conservatism of the politics of our country. As it has tried to win people's confidence and to make strenuous efforts for social stability, the DJP has gradually recognized the stark reality that the reform can not be the only value it must seek. Perhaps, the turbulence created by the proposal for a real-name bank deposit system was a good example.

Yet, we have no grounds to say that the DJP has turned into a traditional conservative party. Nevertheless, as the DJP has started to place more emphasis on the practical value and the empirical respect for the order of laws, we feel that it is changing its color to one similar to that of past political parties. No one can deny this.

This is why we feel that the DJP has not formed its character yet and is wandering about at a turning point. Of course, many opinions can be put forth on the future direction of the DJP. We can freely debate whether or not the ruling political party should endlessly seek reform and whether or not it should start to make efforts for the stabilization of people's living by relieving itself of the tension that it experienced when it was taking power.

In the long run, history will judge which was right and which was wrong. And, in the short term, a tentative judgment will be made in the election in 1985. However, the general view of the political circle is that the DJP has reached the stage that it should clearly show its will and plan to lead the people and should form its character, setting forth toward that destination.

The whereabouts of the DJP is also disclosed by the disparity between the qualitative and quantitative status of the DJP.

The quantitative achievement that the DJP has attained over the past 2 years is remarkable. In accordance with the principle of making 5 percent of the qualified voters its members, the DJP has increased its membership to 1 million and, by the end of 1982, had finished educating 35,000 member at the central party headquarters and 963,000 members at local party headquarters.

Moreover, the DJP enjoys a material wealth so that it can spend an average of 500 million won a month. Presently, no other political party can do the same.

On the other hand, in terms of developing policies, which can be regarded as the quality of a political party, the DJP, it can be said, is doing comparatively poorly.

At a gathering of the party leaders held on 11 January, the party representative Yi Chae-hyong said that the party was doing well in terms of its operation but was poor in the activities of developing policies.

On that occasion, the National Assembly floor leader of the party, Yi Chong-chan, too, said that the party organizational structure is useless if the policy-making committee is doing a poor job in developing new policies. This self-criticism by DJP leaders attracts our attention, because through it we can see the DJP's self-acknowledgment of its own faults.

In fact, since its founding, the DJP has constantly professed the party's superiority and, through the system of party-government cooperation, participated in the government's development and implementation of policies. In particular, last year, when the proposal for real-name bank deposit system was advanced by the government, the DJP, in the course of shelving the proposal, succeeded in explaining to the government the limitations and requirement of politics. It is true that the DJP, which participates even in the drawing up of the government budget, exercises over the government a much much greater influence than that of other ruling parties in the past. Such might of the DJP, it can be said, stems not from the party's policy-making mechanism or the party's membership, in which it finds National Assembly operations are easier, and from the care of the supreme ruler, who is also the president of the party. As for the policy research institute of the party which was established in February 1982, it is very inactive, contrary to the zeal displayed at the time of its establishment. Therefore, to justify its professing party superiority and to truly become a policy-making political party, the DJP must, it is believed, galvanize the activities and functions of its policy coordinating office and the policy research institute. As it marks the second anniversary of its founding, the DJP faces many challenges. One of them is what kind of incentive it should

employ, without depending on money, to lead the huge grassroots organizations and the one million-strong membership which the DJP has established on the condition that it would seek clean politics and would not depend on money. At a time of changes in the new era, it will be difficult to maintain the one million-strong membership without any incentives. Another challenge is how to expand and develop the party's policy-making mechanism to reflect the interests of the people and of the various functional and interest groups. In view of the fact that the foundation and might of a political party is strengthened and nourished in the course of reflecting the interests of the people and of the functional and interest groups, we think the DJP must exert more efforts to do well in policy-making activities.

The DJP must know that it can strike root deep among the grass roots not by its will, which is similar to that of ruling parties in the past, but by its efforts to speak for the interests of the people of all strata.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY EVALUATES DKP'S FIRST 2 YEARS

SK181019 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentary by reporter Kim Chol]

[Text] In short, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] is a newly-born, quickly-formed opposition party in the fifth republic. Speaking in a relative sense, this does not constitute either a defect or a glory for the DKP, because other parties are in the same situation. Accordingly, the understanding of this point is a prerequisite to the evaluation of the ability and attitude of the DKP as an opposition party.

Despite the practice of occasionally switching parties, the South Korean opposition that existed before the DKP had, to some degree, achieved unity and did maintain a stable force over 3 decades. Of the members of this force, only 14 persons, who had experience as lawmakers (the majority of them were elected for a few terms), initiated moves to form a party on 27 November 1980 and met on 17 January 1981 to found it. This is how the DKP emerged.

While initiating moves to found a party, the DKP pledged two things: it would become an orthodox opposition party; and it would not take to the streets, deviating from normal parliamentary politics. The DKP has fulfilled this pledge well. It has become an opposition party and has not taken to the streets. It is odd for a party whose aim is to seek power to resign prior to an election in order to become an opposition party. However, this is understandable in light of the circumstances in which this resignation was made.

Disregarding the circumstances of the party's founding, we admit that, since inauguration 2 years ago, the DKP has at least played its role as an opposition party, has helped the people recognize its presence and has succeeded in securing its political domain to some degree.

While complying with a new political standard for politics through dialogue and for competition for policies proposed by the Democratic Justice Party, the DKP has solidified its political domain by using relatively steady, step-by-step tactics. The DKP has proved, in a comparatively sincere manner and with the attitude of an opposition party, incidents involving low-quality anthracite, a murderous policeman in Uiryong, South Kyongsang Province and the Yi-chang

couple, which shook government. It has ceaselessly proposed bills to the ruling party political, including the issue of banning political activities and the National Assembly and basic press right laws and laws on local autonomous system, issues that it regarded as marring the image of the opposition parties and hindering their activities.

At the regular National Assembly session held last year, it evinced determination by demanding the restoration of politics, taking advantage of situational development. A practice struggle was only feasible because of the situation in which the sphere and opportunity of political struggle were considerably limited. At the regular National Assembly session last year, however, the DKP disposed of seven of the 31 bills it had submitted. It then had the subcommittees of the National Assembly Standing Committees concerned continuously review 19 bills. Thus, it attained some achievements in its practical struggle.

It is true that the DKP has organically revamped its policy-formulating capability and floor-functioning system in compliance with the goal of the government and the ruling party for creating a new image of parliamentary politics. Although it relied on state assistance in financially running its party affairs, the DKP has strived to achieve its goals as far as realizing public organization is concerned through the use of public funds.

While trying to achieve this end over the past 2 years, the DKP has faced some problems within the party with regard to its attitude toward the ruling party. These problems have recently surfaced on the eve of the party convention, though they are not serious. While praising the achievements attained since the party's founding 2 years ago, party President Yu Chi-song and Secretary General Yu Han-yol have said: It is still cold. Let us wisely advance, taking care of ourselves.

Some segments of the party, including National Assemblyman Sin Sang-u, have criticized the passive attitude assumed by the leading force in the party, saying: Daybreak is meaningless to those who are wrapped in a quilt. This force has called for positively coping with the development of the situation. Some segments of the party have called the strife between these two forces a struggle over the party line. It would be more accurate to view this strife as a collision caused by different sensibilities and stands on the situation because both those taking an offensive posture and those taking a defensive posture are involved in polemics within a political domain where the DKP is limited.

What is even more important is the fact that the DKP is uneasy because it anticipates a political thaw without a firm unifying point within the party. There is no faction in the DKP that can act as this unifying point. It is true that, although the idea of factions that existed in the opposition party in the past should be rejected, they played a role as a unifying revitalizing factor and as a centripetal point. It is fortunate for the DKP to be freed from factions. However, it has failed to foster a developmental force that can play a role as a centripetal point. This can be attributed to the following causes: first, the relative influence in politics overall of those belonging to the party's leading segment; second, the composition of the party. Of 81 National Assemblymen from the DKP, those who have elected on more than two occasions number only 18.

The majority of those party members elected more than twice are either people who hold membership in the National Assembly before the 1970's, in other words, those who had once been in political hibernation, or members of the 10th National Assembly, who enjoyed being members for a short period of more or less 1 year. The rest are businessmen, big and small, who had previously no connection with political parties but seized the political opportunity through the DKP thanks to the political upheavals, and party office-holders who have never been elected to the National Assembly. On the contrary, the majority of the party's lower echelon consists of those people who have long been members of opposition parties. Such a phenomenon decisively hinders the establishment of homogeneity and a hierarchy within the party. Party members have used force among themselves to settle disputes and in a recent local chapter meeting held for reorganization, party members exchanged slanderous words when their names were called out in incorrect order for introductions and speeches. These are nothing but fleeting glimpses of the chaotic status of the party ranks--a side effect of amalgamation.

In recent local chapter meetings for reorganization, party members pledged unity around President Yu. But it remains to be seen whether this will develop into a rallying point within the DKP. How such serious problems facing the party as the lack of influential personages within the party and how the heterogeneous character of the party organization--which will have not many difficulties in normal times--will function in the ever-changing political situation in the future attracts constant attention.

The DKP claims to be a legitimate opposition party. The DKP's legitimacy, however, will face not a few difficulties once the "political thaw," including freedom for those old politicians banned from engaging in any political activity, comes. How to solve such difficulties is the task that the DKP must carry out following the party's national convention slated for 9 February.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES WELCOME CHON'S PLAN TO END POLITICAL BAN

SK181137 Seoul YONHAP in English 1036 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, 18 Jan (YONHAP)--The ruling and opposition political parties welcomed Tuesday President Chon Tu-hwan's plan to "gradually" reinstate the country's political outcasts.

In his New Year policy statement at a special National Assembly session, Chon revealed that the government would take the initial step this year to lift the political ban against those who were ousted from Korean politics in 1980.

Rep Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), commented: "President Chon's promise to lift the ban is the manifestation of his true heart to create a developed fatherland through national reconciliation and participation by all the people. All the people, including politicians, should be united to develop politics."

Rep Kim also urged the people to show their potential to realize such goals as the inter-Korean summit talks, creation of "clean" politics and the achievement of the second economic take-off based on stability.

Rep Kim Chin-pae of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), welcomed Chon's decision to lift the ban saying that "it means a substantial progress in Korean politics."

The DKP spokesman said that Chon's reiterated call for an inter-Korean summit meeting was appropriate to solve the Korean problem and that his party supports the government's position on that matter.

The Korea National Party (KNP) and other minor political parties made similar comments.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP SAYS GOVERNMENT 'INCAPABLE' OF LIFTING BAN

SK171202 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] On 17 January, Democratic Korea Party [DKP] President Yu Chi-song said that "a peaceful transition of power will not be accomplished in one day." He urged the government and ruling party "to show sincerity in regard to such issues as the call for revision of the National Assembly law, the self-government system law and the basic press law and in regard to a balanced development of political parties." Speaking at a ceremony marking the second anniversary of the DKP's founding, Yu further said: What have the government and ruling party done to prepare things for democracy?

Questioning the government, he said: You are a government incapable of lifting the ban imposed on the old politicians. If the government and ruling party fail to show sincerity in laying the groundwork for democracy, they will not be able to avoid the charge that they are running a one-party dictatorship.

President Yu went on to argue: Under the pretext of reformmindedness, the government and ruling party have often turned their backs on the people's demands. But the people are quite aware of the fact that there is a wide gap between the slogans put forth by the government and ruling party and reality.

Touching on the future of the DKP, he said: There cannot be any limit in representing the people. He stressed: "We will unite more firmly and will quicken our pace to become a party fully prepared to accept power, corresponding to people's expectations."

At 0900 on the morning of 17 January at its party headquarters in Yoido, the DKP observed the ceremony marking the second anniversary of the party's founding in the presence of the party leadership, including President Yu, party advisers, party members belonging to the National Assembly, and other party members.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES VIEW IMPACT OF LIFTING BAN

SK200427 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jan 83 p 2

[Article from the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] The policy for lifting the ban on political activities clarified by President Chon Tu-hwan on 18 January has roused a considerable sensation in political circles in the new year season. The Democratic Justice, Democratic Korea, and Korea National parties each have accepted this policy from different viewpoints and are busy making preparations for their follow-up actions.

After the speech, there has been talk that, being in a favorable position as members of the ruling party, those occupying important party posts predicted earlier that President Chon would refer to the lifting of political ban in his New Year message. However, rumors say that official notification was made when Choe Chang-yun, secretary for political affairs at the Blue House, visited Yi Chae-hyong, representative of the Democratic Justice Party, in his office at the party building at 1100 17 January and held a secret conference with him. There has been speculation that the outline of the New Year message to be delivered on 18 January was secretly conveyed on this occasion with the participation of O Se-ung, minister of state for political affairs.

Persistently uttering the words "not a copy of the past but the liquidation of it" following President Chon's official reference to the lifting of political ban in his New Year message, the DJP has said that this action should not become a factor jeopardising the new political order which has already been established, flattering itself that the main point it is maintaining in this argument is what should be.

When we turn this self flattering argument around, there could be a speculation in some segments within the party that the lifting of the political ban, which will take concrete form in the future, will not assume such a nature as to shake the current political system either qualitatively or quantitatively.

It appears that some party executive members are paying even more attention to the possibility of the influence of the lifting of political ban on the opposition bloc. A party executive member has said that some lawmakers from the opposition bloc are quite serious about the issue. Some segments of the DJP

have said that if the opposition bloc is disturbed due to the lifting of political ban, the aftershock of this disturbance will affect the DJP too. He called for cautious behavior. At the same time, whispering voices are prevalent in the DJP, reflecting anxiety about the timing and scale of the lifting of political ban, and party members are particularly concerned over the list of those who are to be allowed to resume political activities.

Since frequent contacts are expected between the government and the ruling party over the issue of lifting the political ban, there is speculation that the DJP will be affected by this issue. The Democratic Korea Party received notification that the issue of lifting the political ban would be included in the president's New Year message on state administration when Minister of Political Affairs O visited the party building on the afternoon of 17 January. However, party executive members sensed this on 16 January.

Appearing in his office at the party building after participating in a meeting held in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province on the morning of 16 January to reorganize the Yangju District party chapter, party President Yu met Minister O; party Secretary General Yu Han-yol also participated. After meeting Minister O, party President Yu and Secretary General Yu said only that during the meeting the minister had explained the circumstances surrounding preparations of the presidential speech on state administration. They declined to refer to the detailed contents of the discussions held during the meeting. Referring later to the reason why they declined to explain the detailed contents of the discussions, they said that they did so because there was nothing special in what they had discussed with the minister.

When the fact that the issue of gradually lifting the political ban had been included in the speech on state administration became known on the morning of 18 January, those participating in an expanded meeting of party executive members made a forecast on the timing and scale of the lifting of the political ban. Some people whispered, sounding out what effect the ban's lifting would have.

There have been two reactions shown by the DKP: One is shown by some segments abiding by the party's basic principle of welcoming the plan for lifting the political ban and of calling for all concerned to resume political activities; the other is shown by those who have disclosed the delicate position of the party by saying that the party should make preparations for receiving those released from the political ban, because they will seriously affect the ranks of the opposition parties, depending on the timing and scale of the lifting of the ban.

The DKP had a presentiment in last November on the move to lift the political ban. The party's leading segment was annoyed at a measure that was taken for influencing the issue--something that could only be settled in the framework of presidential authority--to save the honor of the opposition party. This delicate position was revealed when party President Yu boldly predicted the lifting of the ban at meetings held to reorganize local party chapters. Party Secretary General Yu grasped the outline of the plan for lifting the political ban on 14 January when a dinner party was arranged at a hotel in Seoul for the

secretary generals of three major parties and their wives. After participating in this dinner party, party Secretary General Yu visited party President Yu in his house in Sangdo-dong, Seoul, and made a detailed report on what was discussed at the party. They drank together until 0200 the next morning.

It appears that there is no special bustling or moves, in the KNP to discuss measures for lifting the political ban other than an atmosphere of welcome. In connection with this, party President Kim Chong-chol said that he welcomes the lifting of the political ban not because of the party's interest but in the interest of national harmony. He added that he has no detailed plan for this issue. Along with party President Kim those lawmakers belonging to the party secretariat have not indicated plans for any special moves. It appears that this is because they have assessed the first step of lifting the political ban as having no affect on the party's current political influence. It also appears that the KNP believes it does not need to hurry or to be confused as far as the issue of lifting the political ban is concerned. It believes that, no matter what form the lifting of the ban may take, it will be provided with an opportunity to expand its party influence, rather than suffer a loss. The basis of this belief is that the KNP has only 18 seats in the National Assembly from its local party chapters, so it does not worry about competition over party local districts as do other parties. Another reason is that it believes that, in case of the release of those who formerly belonged to the old ruling bloc, they, except for a very small number, will not carry out political activities outside the present parliamentary system. It also believes that it will not suffer great damage from those who formerly belonged to the old ruling bloc because of differences in political color that are expected to be sustained by the DKP.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON PROSPECTS AFTER LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN

SK191149 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by reporter Chu Ton-sik]

[Excerpts] President Chon Tu-hwan's declaration of the first-phase lifting of the political ban on former politicians, which he made in his 18 January policy speech before the National Assembly, will greatly arouse the people's interest in politics. This is because lifting the ban will not only increase the number of active politicians but also raises the possibility of qualitative changes in political circles in line with the quantitative changes.

Since the inauguration of the fifth republic, many new politicians have made their debut on the political stage, and the ruling and opposition parties have built firm organizational structures. This is a stark reality. On the other hand, however, those who will be freed from the political ban are different from the present politicians, because they were the leading members of political circles in the old era. It is entirely possible that, in dealing with political affairs, they will, when they have been liberated, behave differently compared to the present freshmen politicians.

If this can be regarded as variety, this alone will certainly arouse stronger interest on the part of the people.

Presently 557 persons have been placed under the political ban. In his speech, President Chon merely said that the first-phase step would be taken this year. Therefore, it is not easy to tell how many people will benefit from the first-phase step. However, when we consider his remarks that follow-up steps would be taken for those who would not be freed by the first-phase step, it can be expected that most of those affected by the political ban will be freed by early 1985, when the National Assembly elections will be held.

As for the impact of the lifting of the political ban on the political arena, we think this will depend on the manner that the former politicians adapt in participating in politics and on what they do. First of all, if they do not join the existing political parties but establish brand-new political parties or if they work together for a common purpose, this will, it is entirely possible, put great pressure on the existing political parties.

Not only because they are veteran politicians but also because of their political techniques and their personal relationship with people, some of them are superior to the freshmen politicians. In this respect, should they try to compete with the existing political parties, the opposition political parties, in particular, which mainly depend on private organizations, will greatly suffer in their control of local constituencies, in policy development and in fighting against the ruling party.

What we can assume next is that they may not show up on the forefront of politics but will adopt a wait-and-see attitude till the eve of the general elections. In this case, we can assume that they are still interested in their constituencies and in running for National Assembly membership. Therefore, in this case, too, the present lawmakers elected from the electoral constituencies will be busy in dealing with the new situation. They will face the somewhat urgent task of checking on the moves of influential personages of the constituencies and their past and present relationships with people. It is conceivable that a war of intelligence will be waged here and there to check on the moves of the opposite side.

Another thing we can consider is the existing parties admitting those who will be freed from the political ban. In this case, the more the existing political parties embrace the old politicos freed from the political ban, the less political impact we will experience, because there is an established order and system in the existing political parties.

All in all, all this speculation will eventually depend on the scale and timing of the lifting of the ban.

No matter what the old politicians do when they have been freed, their reinstatement will greatly aid political development, even if they will not show up on the political forefront.

From the viewpoint that lifting the political ban, which was regarded as the best device to eliminate the irregularities of the past, is aimed at promoting the unity and harmony of all the people in order to combine their wisdom and strength, we cannot but pay attention to the question of teachers, journalists and other professionals who were dismissed for reasons similar to those of the old politicians. The politicians are the main force playing a leading role in an era. In this regard, at the turn of every era, we have never been surprised in watching the comings and goings of many of those political figures, no matter whether they were Koreans or foreigners. As we see the lifting of the ban is in the offing for the politicians of the old era, we expect that the same chance of participation will also be given to those of other strata. This is why we consider the lifting of the political ban is significant.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATION MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE--Seoul, 8 Jan--The Government Administration Ministry Friday reshuffled four of its bureau chief level officials. In the reshuffle, Director-General of the Personnel Affairs Bureau Son Chong-sok was promoted to the post of the chief of the ministry's planning and management office. Director-General of the Administration Management Bureau Chong Mun-hwa was named director-general of the personnel affairs bureau; Director-General of the Welfare Affairs Bureau Hwang Pyong-in as director-general of the administration management bureau and Director-General of the Government's Integrated Civil Service Office Chu Min-hoe as director-general of the welfare affairs bureau. Meanwhile, former Air Force Chief of Staff Yi Hui-kum has reportedly been designated to head the state-run industrial sites and water resources development corporation. [Text] [SK100623 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 8 Jan 83]

MRS PARK SUN-CHON'S DEATH--Mrs. Park Sun-chon one of South Korea's veteran politicians and prominent female leader, died of illness in her Kwagok-dong home in western Seoul Sunday night. She was 85. She was elected president of the defunct opposition Democratic Party during the late President Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party regime. She was elected to the National Assembly five times. In 1969, Park became the advisor to the now defunct opposition New Democratic Party and advisor to the National Unification Board. In 1980, with boundless energy she joined the presidential Advisory Council on State Affairs. [Excerpts] SK100623 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 10 Jan 83]

DJP ON OPPOSITION'S HEATED RALLIES--The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided yesterday to urge opposition parties to refrain from "contaminating the political milieu." Spokesman Kim Yong-tae said the DJP plans to propose that the floor leaders of rival parties meet soon to discuss way of preventing local chapter reorganization rallies from "being overly heated." If dirty politics prevails in local chapter reorganization meetings, Kim said, elections will be reduced to vote-buying. The DJP is scheduled to start restructuring its branches January 20, and the opposition Democratic Korea Party and Korea National Party have been reorganizing their chapters since late last month. Some opposition lawmakers have launched parades and given gifts to those attending rallies, a phenomenon the DJP apparently disapproves of. [Text] [SK120108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jan 83 p 1]

ETHICS ON JOB OFFERS TO LAWMAKERS--Seoul, 13 Jan (YONHAP)--Any lawmakers conspicuously speaking out on behalf of a specific private business concern will be banned from assuming a position at that company after resigning from the National Assembly. The National Assembly Secretariat Thursday came out with a seven-article code to be effected by the projected National Assembly Ethics Committee regulating offers of lucrative private sector jobs in exchange for political favors. The draft regulation will be referred to the house steering committee Monday, a secretariat source said. Lawmakers will also be required to obtain prior approval from the ethics committee before joining any company with a capital exceeding 10 billion won and nominal transactions exceeding 30 billion won. (One U.S. dollar is worth 750 won) The chairman of the house steering committee will head the seven-member ethics committee, according to the source. [Text] [SK130246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 13 Jan 83]

DKP CONVENTION SCHEDULED--Seoul, 13 Jan (YONHAP)--Korea's major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) decided Thursday to convene its first national party convention February 8 or 9 since its founding two years ago. The decision was made at an extraordinary meeting of the party's executive committee which also resolved to form a council soon in preparation for the biennial convention. At the same time, attendants at Thursday's meeting agreed to revise the party platform during the convention to include the strong intention to take over power. [Text] [SK131229 Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 13 Jan 83]

STATE AFFAIRS ADVISORY GROUP--Seoul, 14 Jan (YONHAP)--The Advisory Council on State Affairs headed by former President Choe Kyu-ha Friday morning held its first meeting this year and heard a report by the economic planning board on government plans for the nation's economy in 1983. Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song were among those present. President Chon Tu-hwan was to invite the 22 council members to a luncheon at his official residence Chongwadae. The council, inaugurated in April 1981, consists of former presidents, chief justices, National Assembly speakers, prime ministers and leaders from other walks of life. Headed by the immediate former president, the council advises the president on national affairs. [Text] [SK140316 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 14 Jan 83]

EX-SECRETARY TO CHIEF JUSTICE ARRESTED--Seoul, 14 Jan (YONHAP)--The Supreme Prosecutors Officer here Friday placed under arrest Kang Kon-yong, former secretary to Korea's Chief Justice Yu Tae-eung, for alleged bribery and smuggling of foreign exchange out of the country. The prosecution said Kang, 57, had accepted 27.5 million won (about 36,000 U.S. dollars) last August from two defendants who had been convicted on charges of violating the foreign exchange control law in return for his influence in getting them released on bail. Kang was also accused of smuggling a total of 34,000 U.S. dollars into the United States on six occasions from August 1977 to March 1978. O Su-kil, 47, an accomplice in the bribery, was also arrested, according to the prosecution. O allegedly took 2.75 million won (about 3,300 U.S. dollars) from the convicted defendants and played an intermediary role in bailing them out. Kang tendered his resignation as the chief justice's secretary January 6 when allegations against him were made public and has been undergoing investigations. Yi Kyong-cha, 42, and Yi Chae-wan, 33, who had bribed Kang through a third person, were released on bail last August and September, respectively, and their cases are pending in the appellate court. [Text] [SK140706 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 14 Jan 83]

FORMER RAILROAD HEAD ARRESTED--Seoul, 14 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean authorities Friday arrested former Director-General of the Korean National Railroad An Chang-hwa and other two high-ranking railroad officials on bribery charges. Fourteen senior officials of ten construction companies were also booked for offering bribes to the government officials in question. An, 49, has allegedly received on 12 occasions a total of 21,000 U.S. dollars worth of bribes from company officials and several of his subordinates in return for various railroad-related construction favors. Company officials from the Daewoo Corp, the Kolon Construction Co and the Hanil Development Co are among those booked for further investigation. [Text] [SK140459 Seoul YONHAP in English 0322 GMT 14 Jan 83]

STUDENT SENTENCED FOR CAMPUS UNREST--A Tongkuk University student was sentenced to 18 months to two years in jail yesterday for instigating fellow students to a campus demonstration, by the Seoul District Criminal Court. [Text] [SK140130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jan 83 p 8]

DKP OBSERVES 2ND ANNIVERSARY--Seoul, 17 Jan (YONHAP)--Korea's Democratic Korea Party Monday celebrated the second anniversary of its founding and pledged to make more concerted and active efforts as the country's major opposition party vying to become the majority. In an address at the ceremony, party President Yu Chi-song said, "With great care, we should appreciate our performance over the past two years and make a fresh resolution as the No 1 opposition, using today's ceremony as a stepping stone to chart the future. "The time has come for us to be more firmly united than before and live up to the expectation of the people," Yu stressed. Indicating that the peaceful transfer of power would not occur overnight, the DKP president urged the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the administration to try their best to do away with the image of a one party system and to establish a solid foundation for the country's goal of democracy. The opposition party was established on January 17, 1981, to realize the peaceful transfer of power and a liberal democracy. In the general elections held March 25 in that year, the party won 81 out of the total 276 seats in the unicameral National Assembly to become the country's major opposition party. The party convenes its first national convention since its founding February 9. [Text] [SK170431 Seoul YONHAP in English 0317 GMT 17 Jan 83]

SPECIAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION--Floor leaders of the three major political parties yesterday shared their views over convening a special National Assembly session in late February to hear speeches from leaders of the three major parties. After meeting with his counterparts of the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), told reporters that "We agreed in principle on the convening of the extraordinary session to hear the speeches, but we failed to narrow differences on the duration of the special sitting." Yi said that he told his counterparts of the two opposition parties the special session should be a short one because his party plans to restructure its district chapters throughout the country beginning Thursday before holding its biennial national convention in early March. At the meeting, the opposition parties called for the convocation of the special session for at least 15 days to deliberate on proposed bills as well as to hear speeches. The floor leaders will meet again next week for further discussions, Yi said. [Text] [SK180225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 83 p 1]

KWANGJU ARSONIST'S SENTENCE UPHELD--Seoul, 19 Jan (YONHAP)--The Supreme Court upheld Tuesday a lower court's sentence of five and a half years in prison for former college student charged with arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, in late 1980. The defendant, Chong Sun-chol, 28, was also found guilty of violating martial law decrees in the May 1980 civil disturbances in Kwangju. [Text] [SK190052 Soul YONHAP in English 0036 GMT 19 Jan 83]

IPU MEETING--President Chon Tu-hwan asked leaders of the National Assembly yesterday to do their best to hold the forthcoming 70th General Congress of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) successfully in Seoul. He made his remarks while meeting political leaders during a reception at the National Assembly building after his new year policy statement. The president also had a dialogue with them, including speaker Chong Nae-hyok, at his office on the second floor of the house building. "It is my firm conviction that the entire human race should be united and make common efforts to see to it that no nuclear war will break out," he said. He then pointed out that the number of nuclear arms both the United States and the Soviet Union now possess is more than 90 percent of the total nuclear weapons the world has. He said that they have power so enormous as to be able to destroy the earth five times. [Text] [SKL90303 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jan 83 p 8]

ABOLISH 'POLICY CONSULTATION COUNCILS'--Seoul, 19 Jan (YONHAP)--The government will scrap policy consultation councils at central and provincial government agencies in a move to save unnecessary government spending, government sources said Wednesday. The office of the prime minister has already directed government agencies to dissolve the advisory councils which were instituted in February 1981 designed for professors and other specialists to take part in state administration. A total of 12,156 persons have been appointed members of 204 central and provincial government agency consultation councils and spent an estimated 5.8 billion won (about 7.8 million U.S. dollars) last year. The premier's office said the councils failed to work effectively and productively compared with the cost spent maintaining the institutions. Heads of government agencies, however, were allowed to appoint a small number of specialists as advisory members on a selective basis when it is regarded necessary, the sources added. [Text] [SKL90253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 19 Jan 83]

ELECTION LAW REVISION--Believing it is directly linked to the issue of revising the constitution, some Democratic Korea Party [DKP] members have adopted a cautious attitude toward calling for revision of the election system, which has been raised daily in the recent party meetings to reorganize the party's local chapters. Party President Yu Chi-song recently commented on this: There are many points in calling for revision that we had better deliberately think about. In a meeting held on 13 January in Sogang District, chaired by Rep Ko Pyong-hyon, for the purpose of reorganizing the local chapter, DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki said: Of course, the elections laws must be revised. If we push too hard in this regard, however, a very undesirable development can arise. This being the case, we cannot be too cautious in dealing with this issue. At the same meeting, DKP Vice President Yu Ok-u said: If the elections are held 5 years from now in the same way as today, the situation will be serious. Rep O Hong-sok, chairman of the party executive committee, emphatically said: A peaceful transition of power through the present election system would be difficult. [Text] [SK131242 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 83 p 2]

DKP/YU'S CERTAIN REELECTION--(Pusan--Reporter Kim Chol) Democratic Korea Party [DKP] President Yu Chi-song, who is the sole candidate for the party presidency, appears to be the certain winner in the elections at the party national convention slated for 9 February. President Yu's victory became a fait accompli when Rep Sin Sang-u, who had earlier hinted at running for the leadership post while criticizing President Yu's leadership lines, dropped his candidacy on 18 January after meeting with President Yu. DKP spokesman Rep Kim Chin-pae announced that at the request of Rep Sin, President Yu had met with Rep Sin on 18 January in Seoul and agreed that they would seek unity rather than compete for the presidency at the national convention. According to spokesman Kim, President Yu and Rep Sin had agreed between them: that they both should avoid competing for the presidency at the national convention; that the DKP should play a creative, leading role in developing democracy; that the DKP should call for an earlier and overall lifting of the ban imposed on the old politicians while taking every possible measure to embrace them once they are freed; that the party should make the national convention an opportunity of developing itself; and that for party unity and cohesion, they should always consult on all problems arising in managing the party. [Text] [SK191010 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jan 83 p 1]

ONE-MAN LONG-TERM RULE--At the meeting for reorganizing Puan-Kimje District chapter (Chairman: Rep Kim Chin-pae) in North Cholla Province held on 11 January, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] members did not mention at all their intra-party issues but criticized the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] from start to finish. At that day's meeting, which was held for the first time in the North Cholla Province area, Vice President Yu Ok-u compared the DJP to the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party, stressing: We cannot tolerate one-man's long-term power. And we cannot accept one-party's long-term power, either. Reps O Hong-sok, Yu Han-yol, Ko Chae-chong and Kim Won-ki also uniformly stressed the need to revise the National Assembly law and the basic press law, emphasizing: Those election systems that are complicated and incomprehensible should be revised. At the meeting, Yi Nam-yong, adviser to the party's district chapter, who is said to have lost his eyesight by terrorism in the 1950's, said: So as to represent a total of 1.5 million physically handicapped persons, the DKP should allocate one seat from the national constituency to them. At the meeting for reorganizing the party's Tongjak District chapter in Seoul, district chapter chairman Rep So Chong-won launched offensives against the ruling camp by saying: Reducing the authority of the National Assembly is to reduce the authority of the people. The state policy goal of the fifth republic is yet colorless. [Text] [SK131223 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 83 p 2]

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT, DJP DISAGREE ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

SK170422 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Hong In-kun, director of the Political Department, from the column "Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] We are perplexed at the way the government and the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] are handling this year's economic management plan. The government is at a loss over what it should do and the DJP is also wandering around looking for a way to go. Considering that the two main bodies leading the country are in such a state we wonder if we are watching a Chaplin comedy.

There is no need to refer again to "consistency in policies." With the government and the ruling party wandering around without a sense of direction we wonder how they can work out a plan to manage the country's economy. The people are anxious about where the boat in which the crew disagrees will go.

Last December the government drafted this year's economic management plan, but one month later it readjusted the plan on the grounds that economic factors, including prices of raw materials and oil, favorably changed in overseas markets, thus mapping out a new, rosy plan.

Pointing to the fact that the government's readjusted plan was too optimistic, the DJP demanded that the government review the new plan. Presenting some reasons for readjusting the original plan, the government asserted its validity.

What draws out attention is that the government retreated a step from its assertion and got ready to adopt the DJP's demand for reviewing the adjusted plan. Specifically, the government seemed to assume the active attitude of asking the DJP to correct the readjusted plan instead of the passive one of just adopting the DJP's demand.

In reply to the government's request, the DJP prepared to correct the readjusted plan, enjoying the chance to relieve the government's difficulties and enjoying the role of "a victorious warrior" who could sing a triumphal song like the one they had sung after winning a victory in postponing the real name system.

Such a mood, however, was ruined the next day. On 14 December, the DJP withdrew its demand for reviewing the adjusted plan. After having blamed the

government for blindness in the previous month, the DJP made a fool of itself by showing its blindness the following day. Having said that if it did not correct the readjusted plan, it would spoil the party's prestige, the DJP, in fact, downgraded its prestige by withdrawing its demand for reviewing the readjusted plan.

The relationship between the government and the DJP is not like that between boxing rivals, one winning the first bout and the other the next. We should not see the relationship between the two sides from the point of view that the DJP won a victory in postponing the real name system and the government won a victory in working out the economic management plan, because the government and the DJP are not rivals, but the partners who lead state affairs in a desirable direction.

The argument between the government and the ruling party over the economic management plan was settled by the DJP saying, "We understand the readjusted plan."

Whether or not the readjusted plan is practical will become clear in the course of implementing it. The question as to which side was right will be answered. What is important lies not in the question of which side was correct, but in the question of how greatly the readjusted plan will contribute to the state's economy. Economic policies cannot be a "game" of judging which side was correct.

Having cried out its superiority over the government in the course of arguing the economic management plan, the DJP exposed the limit on its radius of action. It seems that that limit is a most weighty task that the DJP should resolve now as it greets the second anniversary of its founding.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS COOPERATION COUNCIL APPROVED--The cabinet yesterday approved a bill designed to establish an overseas cooperation council under the control of the deputy prime minister. The council, to be organized by "less than 20" relevant vice ministers and some other officials with the equivalent rank, will be chaired by the vice minister of the economic planning. Officials said that the council will be established to actively meet changing international situations and effectively conduct overseas cooperation businesses. The council will have a working committee and planning corps. The working committee, to be composed of directors general of relevant central government bureaus, will make prior studies for an agenda to be submitted to the council and gather information. Meanwhile, the planning corps is a kind of secretariat for the council. To be headed by a vice minister-level official, the corps will have 28 officials who will conduct overall administrative affairs for the council. [Text] [SK210107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jan 83 p 1]

NEW KIET HEAD--Seoul, 11 Jan--Sa Kong-il, vice president of the Korea Development Institute (KDI), Tuesday was elected president of the state-run Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology (KIET) at the KIET board of directors meeting. Sa is to succeed Pak Song-sang who has been designated president of the government-funded Export-Import Bank of Korea. Sa, 43, a native of Kunwi, North Kyongsang Province, graduated from Seoul National University in 1964, obtained his doctoral degree in economics from the University of California (UCLA) in 1969, and has held the post of KCI vice president as well as senior counselor to the prime minister since 1981. [Text] [SK110606 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 11 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEW KOREA-JAPAN RELATIONS URGED ON NAKASONE

SK111243 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: To Open a New Chapter in Korea-Japan Relations: We Freshly Expect It in the Wake of Nakasone's Visit"]

[Text] 1. As has been widely reported, Japanese prime minister comes today to our country for his official state visit. We can see that the delegation that is to accompany the prime minister, 40 in number, including Foreign Minister Abe and Minister of Finance Takeshita, is not a small one.

Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Korea at this time, in light of its being the first by a Japanese prime minister apart from those official functions attended by his predecessors and in light of his coming to visit Korea before traveling to the United States in his official capacity as prime minister, is more than enough to attract not only our keen attention but also that of people worldwide.

Despite the fact that Korea is Japan's closest neighbor and that it has played an important role in terms of Japanese security amid the international upheavals that followed the World War, no Japanese prime minister willingly decided to visit Korea. We need not talk about the reason because the Japanese know it themselves more than we do. Prime Minister Nakasone, however, has made such a decision on the basis of his own political sense and experience. We believe it must have been a difficult decision for him in the face of Japan's complicated domestic political process and harsh opposition from his critics.

Nevertheless, Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Korea is about to materialize. It is our firm conviction that, with Nakasone's successful visit to Korea, Japan's political and moral authority will be further heightened. No one, provided that he knows a little about what kind of relations the two countries have maintained in the past and if he hopes for friendly relations between the two countries and peace in Northeast Asia, will say that his visit to Korea is wrong.

We highly value his decision to visit and warmly and courteously welcome him. It is our belief that Korea should kindly and humbly, without self-conceit, welcome him and his delegation.

For the 30 years since the World War, the abnormal relationship between Korea and Japan has been described as being "close yet remote." We hope that such a description will vanish with this visit to our country by Nakasone. For such a description to disappear, the two countries must normalize their relations to the true meaning of the word.

2. Many people are very much interested in a settlement of the economic talks for the projected \$4 billion. A settlement in the economic talks can be a necessary condition for a fresh start of Korea-Japan relations but not the sufficient condition. In matters dealing with loans, the borrowing party and the loaning party can maintain normal and equally cooperative relations between them only when the former does not allow the lender's motives to intercede in his acts and the latter does not allow the borrower's attitude in accepting the loan to intercede in his acts.

Giving and receiving the loans alone cannot lay the groundwork for cooperative relations. What kind of loans and on what conditions the loans are given and received is more important. If Korea is to buy Japanese commodities at much higher prices, import old machines or introduce backward technologies because of the loan conditions, such loans will only hurt Korea's economic development instead of helping it. Even after the loan conditions are smoothly negotiated, if today's preposterous trading deficit remains unrectified and if Japan's excessive technology protectionism continues to hinder the technology transfer to Korea, the loan will only result in deepening Korea's indebtedness to Japan.

Interfering in the management of the loan by the lender can lead to intervention in the domestic affairs of the recipient. If the Japanese are tempted to establish a subordinate relations or a sphere of influence through its economic aid to Korea, then Korea-Japan relations will come to an irrevocable catastrophe. This is as clear as daylight. What is more, if Korea-Japan economic cooperation ever takes on a dirty appearance, such as the controversial accusation of Korea-Japan collusion, no matter how slight it may be, it is a serious question. Needless to say, in dealing with the loan talks, Korea and Japan should, either clearly or tacitly, come to a mutual recognition of the security needs of both countries, rather than viewing each other as merely a trade partner.

Apart from this, there are many pending issues the two countries have to settle. The legal status of the Koreans residing in Japan is one of them. With such serious human rights issues left unsettled, no matter how much we may call for a promotion of cultural exchange between the two countries, understanding between the peoples of the two countries cannot be promoted.

In addition, Japan should not spare support for President Chon's proposal for the Pacific summit talks. If Japan slights such a proposal because it was a plan hammered out by a small developing country, it confines itself to old-fashioned ideas of power politics. A small country with many agonies like Korea can, surprisingly, put forth rather true and sincere proposals.

Many Japanese rulers hoped for desirable bilateral relations between Korea and Japan. But they had little force to make them that way. We rate Prime Minister Nakasone as a noble man of rich political experience and as a man of his word. His visit to Korea, of course, is significant. But we believe it is more important that his visit is an epochal success. We expect much from his visit to Korea.
CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY ON NAKASONE VISIT TO KOREA

SK121136 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korea 11 Jan 83 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Memorandum"--Article by Kim Tae-chung, political editor]

[Text] The pleasantness I felt on the way to work on Monday, 10 January, quickly changed into a frightening and unpleasant feeling the moment I spotted the large drooping Japanese flags that lined the streets from Kwanghwamun to the Chungangchong building. Suddenly, I felt the unpleasantness coming back--the unpleasantness that I felt the previous night when I accidentally listened to the Japanese national anthem on television, which was at the time televising Kim Hwan-chin's boxing bout in Tokyo.

As soon as I sat down at my desk in the office, reporters began calling me on the phone. They told me that the authorities concerned, after having heard divergent opinion on where to fly Japanese and Korean flags during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Korea, decided to hang them in the streets from Hyoja-dong to the City Hall Plaza as they did in the past for other state leaders' visits but not to decorate with flags the center line of the Sejongno Street on the grounds that Nakasone is not a state leader of Japan.

One of the reporters informed me that the government officials of the two countries were having a last-minute tug-of-war over the choice of words for the joint communique. According to the reporter, where Korean officials insisted on clarifying the amount of the economic aid either in the joint communique or in the agreement, the Japanese side insisted on recording it only in the negotiations' minutes, which have no binding force, out of consideration for the Japanese domestic situation. The Japanese were reported to have said: "Trust us, please."

Now the unpleasantness has turned to melancholy. At the serious juncture, when the Japanese flag is to be hoisted on the flag staff of the Chungangchong for the first time since the Japanese imperialists were defeated in 1945, the authorities of the two countries are engaged in a tug-of-war over, among other things, the issue of whether or not to clarify the amount of the economic talks in the joint communique. I felt I was offending somebody at the thoughts that the legacy of the cruel Japanese colonial rule has been transformed into such trifling matters.

Have the Japanese ever tried to understand how the Korean people will feel when they look at the Japanese flag hoisted again on the flag staff of the Chungangchong building, which they built as a symbol of their colonial rule in Korea? I simply felt sorry, not that I hope they feel that way, but because they have obviously become numb to such things. The Japanese, who are inclined to kneel to strength and rein over weakness, will never know how the Korean people will feel when they look at an aloof Nakasone, who is to come to Korea as if he were sweeping away a headache in the backyard.

I try to make myself believe that Nakasone is coming to Korea shortly after taking office because Korea's position has been strengthened, not because they have changed their attitude toward Korea. I feel, however, that the two countries are still too far apart to trust the Japanese claim that they are sincere.

Disregarding the Japanese--let them be what they want to be--there is no way we could favorably view the Korean officials who are trying to cover up their real intention in preparing to welcome Nakasone's visit. They may be torn between two conflicting facts: They have to accord Nakasone the treatment of a national guest while heeding public sentiment. Because of this, they are engaged in the preparations for Nakasone's visit, but whenever a reporter asks them about the progress in the preparations, they repeat the same answer: "We do not know."

They even shut their mouths about where to hang drooping Japanese flags. Under the pretext of "diplomatic customs," they shout about who will go to the airport for the welcome function. They first denied the report that a Japanese flag hoisted in Kwanghwamun had been torn by somebody, but then another official said: What good can a report on it do for the relations between the two countries? At this, I was speechless.

Officials concerned must make it clear. If they believe that today's visit to Korea by Nakasone will serve as an important opportunity for sweeping away the unfortunate past relations between Korea and Japan, they must say so to the people. Otherwise, the people will find nothing wrong in following what others do.

Emotion must not be allowed to meddle in handling international relations. They must be handled on the basis of realistic judgments and on equality. The Korea-Japan relations, however, are not mere international relations. They are a process in which the deep-rooted animosity--a product of 36 years of colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists--is being purified.

Just as our government officials frequently forget such a specific character of Korea-Japan relations, we too forget the situation by taking the opposite attitude. We lament the flying of a Japanese flag on the flag staff of the Chungangchong building, we try to stifle our emotion by saying, let them fly. Maybe such conflicting emotion is what our people presently feel about Korea-Japan relations.

Some time in the future, the time will inevitably come when our logic takes precedence over our emotion. And the time must come somehow when we feel nothing particular on seeing the Japanese flag or hearing the Japanese national anthem. Because I so earnestly hope that Nakasone's visit will open the first chapter of such a time, I am particularly aware of the attitude taken by the government officials of the two countries, today, a day before Nakasone comes to Korea.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HAILS CHON-NAKASONE SUMMIT TALKS

SK131050 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Korea-Japan Summit Talks: We Hope That the Summit Talks Open a New Chapter in Korea-Japan Relations"]

[Text] Arriving in Korea on 11 January, Japanese Prime Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone had two rounds of summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan on 11 and 12 January. The meetings between the leaders of the two countries, the first official summit talks ever held between the two countries, are significant in light of the hitherto troubled Korea-Japan relations.

With the flags of Korea and Japan hoisted side by side on the flag staff of the Chungangchong building, Korean people are torn by ambivalent feelings in the wake of Nakasone's visit to Korea: Welcome and confusion.

We welcome him because he is the prime minister of Japan, who is coming to our country to solve the tangled troubles and issues, among other things, pending between the two countries, barely 1 and 1/2 months after he was sworn in as prime minister. Now we, who cannot forget the past sufferings under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, are confused, because we have to welcome the Japanese prime minister at a time when funds for the construction of an independence hall--an edifice our country is going to build not to forget the life under Japanese colonial rule--are pouring in.

While watching Nakasone's visit and Chon and Nakasone sitting together in summit talks, we are convinced that the relations between Korea and Japan can be developed into those of mutual trust and reciprocity if only they are backed by the understanding and sincerity of the peoples of the two countries.

Since the two countries normalized their relations in 1965, they simply have had no chance to arrange tete-a-tete talks between their leaders because of the constant confrontations that followed the diplomatic normalization. Nonetheless, we are convinced of the possibility for relations of mutual trust between the two countries in that they can lead to such summit talks if they are supported by sincere understanding from the two countries' peoples.

In particular, President Chon, speaking at a banquet arranged on 11 January to welcome Nakasone, stressed solving all the past and present issues on the basis of mutual understanding by saying, "Our two peoples share a strong desire to reflect jointly and with humility upon the undesirable aspects of past Korea-Japan relations and thus, with a fresh attitude and new determination, to elevate our ties onto a new plane."

In his reply speech, Prime Minister Nakasone also expressed regret over the unfortunate past relations between the two countries. He further stressed, "Determined to learn from the past, my predecessors in office have worked, using all the wisdom at their disposal, to lay new foundations for our countries' relationship. I sincerely hope that my visit will mark the beginning of a new and vital stage in our relationship based on mutual understanding and cooperation."

"A new chapter in Korea-Japan relations based on mutual understanding and co-operation" is certainly being opened, we believe, "in the midst of a fresh attitude and determination" through the Chon-Nakasone summit talks and the joint communique issued by the two leaders.

The leaders of Korea and Japan principally agreed on the need to strengthen the tripartite security system among the three countries of Korea, the United States and Japan for the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia. They also are reported to have shared the view that peace and stability on the Korean peninsula are "essential" to all those in East Asia including Japan.

As for the issue of the Korea-Japan economic talks, which had created storms in the relations of the two countries during the past 2 years, the leaders of the two countries are reported to have reached a "package settlement" on the projected \$4 billion. In addition, Prime Minister Nakasone is believed to have said that the development and prosperity in Korea are closely linked to those in Japan and that Japan will make utmost efforts to make maximum cooperation available for Korea's economic plans.

Aside from these, Prime Minister Nakasone is reported to have expressed support for Korea's efforts to resume the North-South Dialogue. He pledged a balanced development of trade and expanding cooperation in technology and an improvement of the legal status of the Koreans living in Japan. He also is reported to have extended an invitation to President Chon to visit Japan. It is, therefore, not so wrong to presume that the foundations for mutual understanding and cooperation have been provided through Nakasone's visit to Korea, in the midst of fresh attitude and determination.

What is left for the two countries is to make efforts to develop the relations between the two countries into sound ones on the basis of the friendship established by Chon and Nakasone. Still, the two countries are faced with mountains of issue to cautiously scale and overcome: How Japan will implement the 4 billion loan promised to Korea; the trade deficit; the legal protection for Koreans residing in Japan; the cultural exchange issue; and the general problem of public sentiment on the part of the two peoples toward each other. For the two

countries to solve all the problems generated by their interwoven histories and the issues presently pending between them, the two peoples should approach the issues following the dictates of reason without allowing emotion to interfere. We also stress that the two peoples must understand things as they are and accept them instead of being obsessed with the past.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

RESULTS OF NAKASONE VISIT PRAISED

SK141130 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Toward '1,000 Years of Companionship'"]

[Text] The Korea-Japan summit talks in Seoul were of special significance for effecting a historic turning point in opening a new relationship between the two countries. The two leaders of Korea and Japan jointly pledged to strive to contribute to the forthcoming era and to the development of relations, rather than merely recalling and examining the "historic errors" and "inconvenient relations" of the past. Thus, they confirmed the necessity of strengthening relations between Korea and Japan as companions.

As stated in President Chon's address at the dinner welcoming Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, the two nations have taken a historic step toward the friendly relations for "1,000 years of companionship."

We can say that the consolidation of relations between the two countries is being achieved through summit diplomacy based on the active, open policy of our country. The summit diplomacy has also further strengthened our nation's position in international society and aroused broader confidence in our international role.

The summit talks between the two countries which were realized through the visit to Seoul by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone hold the possibility of totally eliminating the "past" of the two nations.

By eliminating the "deadlock" in relations between Korea and Japan and the "inconvenient relations" of the 70's through political decisions which could be made only at summit talks, the two nations of Korea and Japan can now greet a new era.

Japan's sincere repentance for past "historical errors" and its pledge to advance toward the forthcoming era of "1,000 years" on the basis of amity and friendship mean bidding farewell to the unbalanced political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. Through tangible agreement on strengthening substantial cooperation, both countries confirmed the consolidation of a reciprocal partnership.

The two leaders settled the issue of loaning \$4 billion to Korea, shared identical understanding on the question of security on the Korean peninsula and reaffirmed the importance of tripartite cooperation among Korea, the United States and Japan and the importance of joint regional cooperation, such as through a conference of the leaders of Pacific rim countries. These are successes won in the efforts to consolidate new bilateral ties.

Reviewing past Korean-Japanese relations, both countries have focused on relations of "economic cooperation" mainly composed of economic trade, instead of political ties on an equal basis. For this reason, since the conclusion of the Korean-Japanese treaty in 1965, the lopsided trade balance in Japan's favor has exceeded \$23 billion, and the gap of industrial technology between the two countries has markedly widened.

Furthermore, in regard to the Japan's vague attitude toward the international political situation as it is affected by the division of the Korean peninsula, Japan has adhered to a general stand--"the stability of the political situation on the Korean peninsula is necessary for Japan".

This stand, however, is not sufficient to support the inevitable nature of the bilateral cooperation demanded by President Chon Tu-hwan, who once termed the Korean-Japanese relationship as one of common destiny.

Under the political situation in which the Soviet Union is intensifying its southward expansion and crises constantly exist on the Korean peninsula, the question of a common recognition of cooperation between South Korea and Japan poses a most practical question which the two countries cannot avoid.

Along with this, it is understood that the Japan's pledge to support President Chon's formula for peaceful unification will contribute to preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

The approach of the two countries toward the question of sharing the identical views on security is regarded as meaning that, as long as security is concerned, Japan will play a tangible role as a responsible member of the Northeast Asian region, while changing its concept on security, whose importance it has stressed only in words.

Such an intention was tangibly shown by the Japan's sincere attitude in solving the economic cooperation issue.

In this context, Japanese Premier Nakasone's visit to Korea was one showing political determination which seeks many aims. What particularly draws our attention is that the spirit of reaching "agreement" and of sharing common recognition which was shown at the Korean-Japanese summit talks, is expected to be reflected at the U.S.-Japanese summit talks to be held in Washington on 18 January.

We view the Korean-Japanese summit talks in Seoul not only as meaning the promotion of practical cooperation between the two countries, but also as effecting an important turning point through which the two countries will assume their

roles in reciprocally supplementing one another to overcome unfavorable conditions in the international economic situation and uncertainty in the international political situation.

In addition, we expect that the substantial problems pending between the two countries will be smoothly resolved through the removal of obstacles, including the imbalance of trade and technology and cultural conflict, at the earliest possible date.

We stress again that the efforts to develop bilateral relations in the future will help to create a friendly atmosphere in which the two countries share the common recognition of security, cooperate with each other in the economic sector and maintain good neighborly ties.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY HAILS SUCCESS OF ROK DIPLOMACY

SK160725 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Expansion and Diversification of Diplomacy--The Radius of Summit and Open Diplomacy Is Constantly Being Broadened"]

[Text] It is generally said that diplomacy is a display of the might of a country. Thus, it can be said that diplomacy is a reflection in the international community of one's intent to continue to exist in competition. Therefore, in accordance with their strength and the situation of the era, all countries make efforts for strategic self-expression in the international community. Sometimes, they change the style of their diplomacy in parallel with the changing domestic and international situation. Over the past 20 years, in the turbulent international situation our country has gained bitter experiences and made all-out efforts to learn how to exist in the merciless international community.

We have realized the difference between allies and enemies, between cooperation and aid, have learned what each means and have drawn the appropriate conclusions. On the basis of such conclusions and historic experiences, we have grown up and become confident in our capability to join the advanced countries in the field of diplomacy. In this connection, since its inauguration the fifth republic has sought to achieve an active external diplomacy for the development of the country. In other words, it has sought a diplomatic policy commensurate with the strength of an advanced Korea, and our diplomacy has pursued a goal in accordance with the prevailing situation and the objectives of our country.

We can say that our diplomacy has now reached a stage requiring extensive adaptation in accordance with changes in objective circumstances and subjective conditions.

This adaptation is possible only by overcoming existing conditions in the international community through a reevaluation of the past order established only on the basis of ideology, and only when we defy the challenges we will encounter during this course.

Thus, we are now in a situation in which we need to reevaluate our diplomacy from a more realistic point of view. This requirement proceeds from the need to acknowledge the confidence gained during the economic growth of the past 20 years by displaying our national strength.

In retrospect, our diplomacy had been, it is true, very passive, being greatly influenced by political conditions in the international community.

We cannot deny that our country had not been strong enough to overcome the impact of our political situation on the international community and to overcome other negative factors created by the division of the Korean peninsula. The development of our national strength has been limited by this weakness. Furthermore, it was even more difficult to achieve an independent diplomacy because during the 1970's the demand of the era to give priority to economic construction was considered an unalterable task in implementing state policy and strategy.

Since the inauguration of the fifth republic, President Chon through summit diplomacy has eliminated the passivity in our diplomacy and has boldly sought to utilize our self-developed national strength to acclimatize ourselves to the new international environment. This is not merely a manifestation of quantitative expansion in the diplomatic domain or in national strength, it also enables us to gain the advantage of achieving qualitative growth, by which we can confirm our will to participate in the creation of world history through voluntary, positive participation in international society. It is thanks to this that, based on the stability we have achieved, our country has sought summit diplomacy and, through it, we have been able to seek open diplomacy.

It can be said that the Pacific summit suggested by President Chon fully reflects the objectives of the fifth republic.

The Korea-Japan summit talks held in the wake of Japanese Premier Nakasone's visit to Seoul have been successful in narrowing the gap in the viewpoint of the two countries on political conditions created by the division of the Korean peninsula and other questions.

This is similar to what was won by President Chon's visit to the United States in 1981, which witnessed an improvement in the uncomfortable ROK-U.S. relations which had persisted since the end of the 1970's.

Thus, thanks to such a normalization of ROK-U.S. and ROK-Japan relations through summit diplomacy, we have gained confidence in our ability to improve diplomatic conditions in the international community. This means a reevaluation of the habitual diplomatic uniformity and dependence which our country maintained before and during the 1960's and 1970's.

Because the two point tasks of our diplomacy have been rearranged efficiently, we have been able to seek a more comprehensive expansion and diversification in the diplomatic domain. On the basis of the strengthening of the ROK-U.S. security cooperation and of the stabilization of the ROK-Japanese economic co-operation, our country, in reality, has been able to further stabilize the national strength. And our country has been able to broaden the scope of profit-seeking diplomacy toward the non-hostile countries. And because the two big keynotes of our diplomacy have been consolidated, our diplomacy has been all the more diversified. We can see this through the active summit and open diplomacy conducted over the past 2 years. To be concrete, this has been substantiated by President Chon's diplomacy of touring the ASEAN member-states and visiting the African continent.

In particular, we can say that the expression of sincerity for the development in the two countries' relations and the expression of positive intention to participate in regional cooperation--which are stated in the contents of the ROK-Japan joint communique between President Chon and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone--are the results of agreement between the flexibility of our active diplomacy and the responsive strategy of Japan.

Anyhow, the successful development in ROK-Japan relations means laying a foundation for consolidating ROK-U.S.-Japan cooperation. This means the creation of an international environment enabling our diplomacy to carry out a more determined and positive, responsive strategy amidst the uncertain confusion of the international situation.

In the international arena, because many countries are overwhelmed by the passive and defensive order--different from their own national interests and values--they are placed in imaginary circumstances or situations. In this case, it would be difficult for their diplomacy not to take on an unrealistic nature and they would be forced to take actions running counter to their national interests.

However, the structural change in international politics and the collapse of the old system have recently worked as factors causing a decisive retreat from the tendency toward unrealistic diplomacy. In view of this change in the international situation, our diplomacy, too, has not had to hold onto unreality. In view of the fact that the summit and open diplomacy have sought restoration of the realistic nature of our diplomacy, it is thus all the more urgent to eradicate the unrealistic diplomacy. In this connection, we are strongly called upon to make efforts for a realistic approach.

It is no exaggeration to say that the cold-war era, in which competition among countries or powers was controlled by numerical superiority in the international arena, has passed. It is high time for us to reexamine how much of a contribution our pursuit of this numerical superiority has made toward our diplomatic strategy for ultimate unification. From this point of view, it is desirable that, in our diplomacy toward the nonaligned countries, we apply a diplomacy of giving priority to the enhanced international status, prestige and increased national strength of our country, which have been consolidated by the summit diplomacy over the past 2 years.

Displaying our diplomacy's ability to adapt to circumstances would widen the scope of our diplomacy. And displaying such an ability would serve as a road for us to overcome confused international environments and to conduct the national diplomacy for unification.

Through the summit diplomacy over the past 2 years, our country has been successful in extending our national strength to the maximum. Regarding the diplomacy for unification, beyond the simple meaning of South-North confrontation, we are trying to increase to the maximum our diplomatic potential by seeking "absolute supremacy."

Now, under the changing situation of diplomacy in our times, we have to turn our attention to the flexibility of pragmatic diplomacy. That is because the more difficult the political and economic conditions in the big powers become the greater is the demand to establish the pragmatist line through a realistic application of national strength. We believe that the foundation, on which we can best cope with diplomatic maneuvers or tricks in order to make the best of the international political circumstances in the Korean peninsula, is laid through the result of a policy of giving priority to the national interests.

Taking into consideration the political situation in the national division, we should look squarely at the stark realities in international polities.

Any nation which fails to make the best of a given condition or fails to display its ability to apply flexibility, will surely face isolation in the international arena. And if there exist groups or organizations in a country that cannot demonstrate that ability or cannot assume that role, that country will have difficulty escaping from the backwardness of the times in its diplomacy.

We are now in an era in which we should seek qualitative improvement as well as structural change when facing new tasks and challenges. We repeatedly stress that we could cope with such tasks and challenges by resolutely breaking away from unreality, by carrying out reform in diplomacy determinedly and by pursuing pragmatist values.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ANALYZES RELATIONSHIP WITH JAPAN

SK171343 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jan 83 p 3

[First installment of a serial article titled "The Conditions for Fresh Korea-Japan Relations," by reporter Kim Chung-il]

[Text] In formal summit talks arranged for the first time in 38 years since both countries extricated themselves from the unfortunate fetters of history, the leaders of Korea and Japan declared that "they were pledging to make efforts toward friendship of the two countries for 1,000 years in the future and to clean away the unfortunate past."

This declaration can be interpreted as a pledge to make frank and sincere efforts to untie the knots existing in the special relations between the two countries.

Because Korea and Japan share an unfortunate past, namely 36 years of Japanese imperialist rule of Korea, and because of the time bomb called the public sentiment toward each other--a wound opened up by the past--the two countries are in a special position. Without sincerity and faithfulness, neither country can solve any of the problems pending between them.

At the summit talks, President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone pledged to promote the two countries' friendship on the basis of understanding between the two peoples. Then, in a speech delivered at a banquet, Prime Minister Nakasone apologized for Japan's past.

With the key for healing the wounded emotions hammered out, the two countries have just begun to redefine their bilateral relations. The first task that the two countries must carry out with this key is to understand the positions two neighbors find themselves in. Unless two neighbors understood the position of the other party, they cannot build a tower of friendship.

In this regard, the priority issue the two countries must solve is that of survival. This means how the two countries conceive of the situation in Northeast Asia in which they are located.

Korea was once pitted directly against the communists and is still living under the threat of war. Nevertheless, Japan, a country which shares the ideology of

free democracy with Korea and which is separated from Korea by a narrow strip of water--because of such geographical closeness the two peoples can see each other's land on a fine day--has been leading a peaceful life thanks to Korea's role in the forefront and thanks to the U.S. nuclear umbrella. At the same time, Japan has reacted allegorically to any mention of security.

What is more, Japan has refused to recognize such sacrifices on the part of Korea and the United States.

This being the case, it is no wonder that correcting Japan's recognition of the situation on the Korean peninsula was the focus of the summit talks at this time. To date, the issue of recognizing the situation on the Korean peninsula has been discussed between Korea and Japan indirectly on the strength of mediation by the United States, the pivotal power for the defense of Northeast Asia.

The fact that Korea and Japan concurred in recognizing the situation on the Korean peninsula through a direct dialogue between the leaders of the two countries and that this was reflected in the joint communique is, therefore, significant. In particular, the fact that Japan has recognized security on the Korean peninsula as being essential to peace and the security of Japan and that Japan highly valued Korea's defense efforts means that Japan has turned from its former habit of turning its face from reality. It is correctly facing reality and, therefore, this is significant.

The detente mood that prevailed in the 1970's came to an end as the Soviet Union unilaterally expanded its military power and, accordingly, the situation in East Asia is increasingly in a state of flux compared with other areas in the world.

The Soviet Union has drastically increased its Far East military power, concentrating 360,000 armed forces in the Far East, and has deployed 2,120 operational aircraft (including 90 Backfire planes), 135 submarines and 30 percent of its nuclear missiles, including SS-20's. In addition, the Soviet Union has secured a naval base in Vietnam and has deployed a division of its armed forces on five islands located in the North Sea of Japan, islands claimed by Japan as its own territory.

Communist China, a major force in East Asia, which had pursued an anti-Soviet and pro-Western policy by establishing diplomatic relations with the United States and Japan, has held vice-minister level talks with the Soviet Union following Brezhnev's death and shows signs of reconciling with that country.

Renouncing its independent line, North Korea, too, has tried to approach communist China because of its Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il hereditary system. Thus, the three communist countries in the North have recently begun to unite again.

Such a situation has put an end to Japan's enjoyment of a "security free ride" making Japan recognize reality correctly.

In this regard, the United States has demanded that Japan increase its defense budget (to 1.9 percent of its GNP) and undertake the defense of a 1,000-mile

sea lane perimeter in an effort to maintain a balance of power in Northeast Asia. The United States has also called for Japan to further strengthen cooperative relations with South Korea, the advance base in the defense of Northeast Asia.

This is aimed at strengthening ties among the "southern triangle" [the United States, Japan and South Korea] to counter the "communist triangle of the North" [the Soviet Union, communist China and North Korea], thereby preserving peace in Northeast Asia by maintaining a balance of power there.

Despite the fact that it is the West's second economic big power, Japan's refusal to use more than 0.97 percent of its GNP for its defense budget is no longer acceptable. In other words, the time has passed when Japan could enjoy wealth and a "security free ride" under the pretext of "separation of political matters from economic matters" and a "peace constitution."

The United States and other advanced countries of the free world have declared that they will not hesitate to open a trade war with Japan. The United States has gone so far as to openly demand that Japan share the defense burdens.

This being the case, Japan concurred in recognizing the situation on the Korean peninsula through the South Korean-Japanese summit talks. This means that Japan has clearly declared itself a member of the Western allies. This is significant.

What we should pay attention to in connection with our security is, however, how this concurrence in recognizing the situation on the Korean peninsula will develop in the future.

What is clear is that Japan should not become the proxy of the United States in maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula. What we want is an independent national defense within a framework of a collective security system. Therefore, what the United States and Japan should do is to firmly support and back up our security from behind.

This is why South Korea has requested Japanese economic cooperation. When South Korea overwhelms North Korea in all fields forcing North Korea to renounce its wild ambition for southward invasion and firmly preserving peace on the Korean peninsula, Japan's peace and security will also be guaranteed.

Proceeding from this logic, we can find sufficient reason for Japan to contribute to the development of the South Korean economy. That is precisely where the true significance of the agreement on South Korean-Japanese economic cooperation concluded when Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited South Korea recently lies.

The recent visit to South Korea by Prime Minister Nakasone is, however, nothing but a first step toward a friendship of 1,000 years between the two countries.

In order to put the time bomb of national sentiment to sleep, there are still many things to be solved. Of course, Japan has its own situation, we know.

But, Japan should get out of the contradictions perpetrated under the name of the so-called "equal-distance diplomacy toward the North and South" and "separation of political matters from economic matters." In other words, Japan should solve the issue of restricting and regulating CHONGNYON activities in Japan and stop the sales of quasi-military materials to North Korea and the expansion of exchanges of civilians between Japan and North Korea. At the same time, Japan should show a sincere attitude in settling various pending issues such as the adverse balance in trade between the two countries, the improvement of the status of Koreans in Japan, the cooperation in industrial technology between the countries and the issue of distorted Japanese textbooks.

When South Korea and Japan develop their relations with the spirit of reciprocity and equality amid national trust, the countries in Asia that fear Japan's rearmament will also feel relieved.

We believe the true era of the Pacific that the two countries want to see can bloom only under such a circumstance.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NAKASONE VISIT OPENS NEW ERA IN ROK-JAPAN TIES

SK130126 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] Korea and Japan are now on the threshold of opening a new relationship following summit talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yashuhiro Nakasone.

On the occasion of the Japanese prime minister's resolved the long-pending issue of "economic cooperation," which refers to the Korean request for a \$4 billion loan from Japan. [As received]

With the inauguration of the fifth republic in March 1981, the government found itself faced with a need to set aright Korean-Japanese relations which have been strained more often than not.

In April, the government put forward a request for \$6 billion to help redress, among others, the chronic trade imbalance in disfavor of the Republic of Korea.

The "economic cooperation" issue, which may sound euphemistic, was intended to become a test for future relations between the two neighbors.

In this regard, the request for a loan, which was later lowered to \$4 billion, has a more symbolic significance than whatever contradictions it will make to the Korean economy.

The Republic of Korea, which spends about six percent of its GNP not only for its own security but for the stability of Northeast Asia, including Japan, needs cooperation in whatever form with the Tokyo government.

Nakasone, who is trying to build up Japanese self-defense capabilities, has agreed on the Japanese role in the maintenance of stability by concluding the loan deal.

The agreement on the economic cooperation issue was made possible by the unprecedented concession on the part of the Japanese Government.

The two countries agreed to phase out Japan's soft public loan to Korea and by 1981 and thereafter promote bilateral cooperation between their private sectors at the 1978 Korea-Japanese ministerial meeting.

President Chon and Prime Minister Nakasone have agreed to maintain and develop relations of close cooperation between the two neighbors which pursue the common ideals of freedom and democracy.

The joint communique, issued between the two leaders, says the Japanese prime minister appreciated the Republic of Korea's defense efforts.

They also shared the view that the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula are essential to those of East Asia and pledged to make concerted efforts to promote peace, stability and prosperity in the region, the communique says.

Narrowing the differences between the two countries in the assessment of the political situation in the region will help persuade North Korea to come out of its daydream of communizing the South, a diplomatic observer said.

The summit talks, he said, have laid the foundation for solving various issues and widening the avenue of cooperation between the two countries.

The two countries, he went on to say, will have to improve trade relations and the legal status of Koreans residing in Japan, promote cultural exchange and resolve rancour still existing between the two people with a view toward common prosperity..

Enhanced friendship between Korea and Japan will also benefit the free world and prevent the communist-bloc countries from making further inroads into the Northeast Asian region.

A signal to a new era of Korean-Japanese cooperation was Nakasone's pledge that the Japanese Government will make prior consultations with the Seoul government before taking any action on the Korean question. He made the remark at a news conference.

The establishment of a "hot line" between Seoul and Tokyo under the Chon-Nakasone agreement will be instrumental to Korean-Japanese cooperation through dialogue.

Rapprochement at the summit level is expected to permeate into the people, making it possible for the two governments to promote friendly relations on the basis of binational support.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY APPRAISES CHON-NAKASONE SUMMIT TALKS

SK130104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "An Epoch in Korea-Japan Ties"]

[Text] A new epoch was made in Korean-Japanese relations with the official visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Seoul this week. Of course, not all points dividing the two countries have been ironed out once for all. But without question, a very secure cornerstone has been laid and a broad framework has been erected for working together to address and resolve them.

Far beyond the wording of the cordial dinner speeches and rounded diplomatic statements, the agreeable mood and favorable circumstances that led up to the first Seoul-Tokyo summit talks bode well for a brighter future for Korean-Japanese friendship. The occasion proved to be a timely icebreaker to start warming up the troubled and often frozen ties between the two neighbors.

Since the controversial normalization of bilateral relations nearly two decades ago, Korea and Japan had not gotten along as well as they should have. The firsthand contact and political accord reached between the leaders of the two governments made a breakthrough now.

Foremost, it was agreed that the two will cooperate with each other as friendly partners on the basis of equality and reciprocity, extricating themselves from the unhappy past. This understanding underlies their shared awareness that continued peace and security in the Korean peninsula is essential to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia.

Recognition of the importance of Korea's security was reinforced by Japan's commitment to help strengthen peace, stability and prosperity of the region. It more than implies Japanese readiness to play a more positive role for security in this part of the world. Tokyo's explicit endorsement of Seoul's policy for inter-Korean dialogue and peaceful reunification of the divided peninsula obliges Japan to refrain from encouraging the provocative and propagandistic maneuvers of North Korea.

While holding in high estimation our efforts for defense and promoting South-North dialogue, Prime Minister Nakasone concurred with President Chon on the

necessity of furthering cooperation among the Pacific-rim nations as had been suggested earlier by President Chon. The Japanese leader expressed interest in expanding relations with Asian neighbors, assuming a larger international role commensurate with the national power of Japan.

It fell rather short of our expectation that the joint communique of the Seoul summit failed to carry a more specific and solid mention of the disputed financial credit. However, the basic accord to facilitate various long-term loans is believed to set the working-level negotiations in motion--with speed and effectiveness. The whole thing depends upon in what good faith the two parties will work together to implement the intent and aims of the agreement.

Besides political and economic cooperation, the Korean-Japanese summit has set the stage for broader exchange in science, education, sports and art. Reviving the good old cultural links between the two neighbors will give a fresh impetus to bringing the two peoples closer together. Understanding and fraternity on the grass-roots and cultural levels are vital to lasting and productive international relations.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ON INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE OF ROK

SK150325 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Edge Over Pyongyang"]

[Text] The fruitful Korea-Japan summit talks in Seoul in the first half of January provided impetus to our powerful diplomatic endeavors to be mounted on the international scene this year. Growing inter-dependence in all aspects of relations among nations requires us to do more in attempts to win more friends abroad and influence more foreign governments in our favor.

At a dinner given Thursday evening, President Chon Tu-hwan called on a group of the nation's leading members of foreign service to do their best to win diplomatic superiority over North Korea to prevent the communist regime from staging reckless propaganda and provocations against Seoul. They had attended an annual conference of Korea's overseas mission chiefs held here.

The ranking foreign service officials were reminded of North Korean impatience with its inferiority to the Republic of Korea in overall national power, including economic and diplomatic strength, and they were urged to redouble efforts to step up our foreign relations with special emphasis on economic cooperation and trade.

In another move, the Foreign Ministry reassigned 11 ambassadors to breathe fresh air into the foreign service. All of the faces are filled with youthful vigor and dynamism in addition to professional experience. The latest reshuffle is one of the multiple drives for reorganization and streamlining to strengthen our diplomatic corps.

Our foreign service boasts career officers who are well trained, seasoned and established. Most of them were chosen and appointed on the basis of merit. This is a great asset and strength for our international relations. Such an element of professionalism and technocracy adequately tempered with liberal input from outside is certain to contribute to the maturity of our diplomatic officialdom.

In the number of states and international organization with which South and North Korea are affiliated, the South excels over the North. But it is no time

for busying ourselves with counting the numbers that are important but hardly decisive. The time has come to bolster and upgrade the quality and inner strength of foreign relations.

The Republic of Korea, not of the Korean peninsula or of Northeast Asia, but of the world has almost become a cliche. However, implications of the paraphrase have an ever fresh appeal to Koreans of today who are looking and reaching outward far and wide to find a new horizon in the community of nations. During the current decade, we should see the much-touted aim come true.

The upcoming summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will be a major test of the rising stature of Seoul in the Third World. Closer bonds forced through President Chon's visit to five Southeast Asian nations in 1981 and four African states last year are expected to pay off in our expanding friendship and partnership with an increased number of nonaligned Third World governments.

Toward the goals of boosting our ties with Korea's traditional allies and friends, gaining a larger foothold in less-known parts of the world and of promoting profitable economic deals with all countries, our diplomats should assume more vital and rewarding responsibilities now.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/FORTIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NAKASONE PHONES CHON ON TOKYO RETURN--Seoul, 12 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received a telephone call from the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who returned home Wednesday afternoon, winding up a two-day official visit to Seoul. In the seven-minute telephone dialogue, Chon said he really felt Japan and Korea are very close neighbors since he received the call only some hours after bidding farewell. This is the second call from Nakasone who telephoned Chon November 30, shortly after his election to premiership. [Text] [SK121217 Seoul YONHAP in English 1208 GMT 12 Jan 83]

NEW ARGENTINE ENVOY--Seoul, 8 Jan--The Argentine Government has picked Alfredo C. Pons Benitez as new ambassador to South Korea, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday. The new envoy is a caret diplomat, who has served as the assistant minister for planning and management to the Argentine Foreign Ministry and as ambassador to Hungary. [Text] [SK110606 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT 8 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ROK-SWISS TRADE COOPERATION--Geneva, 11 Jan (YONHAP)--Switzerland's Ambassador-Designate to South Korea Bernard Freymond expressed hope that South Korea and Switzerland would cooperate in further promoting their bilateral trade and said that the inter-Korean dialogue was the most urgent issue facing the divided Korean peninsula. The Swiss diplomat, to arrive in Seoul by the middle of this month, said in an interview with YONHAP Tuesday, that Switzerland, advocating free trade, was seeking to enhance its economic relations with developing countries in Asia, including South Korea. Freymond said that South Korea's potential to emerge as an industrialized country, in view of its rapid industrialization and capacity to assimilate highly advanced technologies, made the country a good technology and trade partner of the European country. Touching on the situation on the Korean peninsula, Freymond said that the inter-Korean dialogue, which would lead to mutual exchanges in all fields, was most pressing to stop the ever-increasing defense expenditures caused by the South-North confrontation.

[Text] [SK130322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 13 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ASSESSES REAGAN-NAKASONE SUMMIT TALKS

SK210040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S.-Japan Summit"]

[Text] If a purpose of summit talks is to let the conferees develop better personal rapport between them, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in their Washington talks this week should have found in each other a most affable partner.

They are both renowned conservatives taking tough stands on a number of issues each faces--particularly in the need of beefing up defense capabilities to meet, for one thing, the growing menace of their common adversary, the Soviet Union.

Such a similarity in security perception and political styles easily led the two leaders to stress a strong "alliance" between their countries--a sensitive word in Japan but one which Mr Nakasone readily used during two rounds of talks at the White House.

It was just 20 months ago that his immediate predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, dismissed his foreign minister for the use of the very same word "alliance" in a joint communique summing up his talks with President Reagan--in his desperate attempt to avert a political controversy in Japan.

The new Japanese prime minister, in office now for eight weeks, stressed that his country would share with the United States defense responsibilities in the Western Pacific under provisions of their bilateral security treaty. For more specific plans, he said that, in time, Japan would patrol sea lanes 1,000 nautical miles south of its shores, counter the threat of Soviet backfire bombers and defend four strategic straits along the archipelago.

But then, discords between Tokyo and Washington were still evident as to how and when the increased Japanese defense role will come into effect--with the American side pressing for an early materialization.

Besides, a more controversial and intricate issue involving trade imbalance was left virtually unresolved, signaling that the two biggest economies in the Free World would be kept in a continuing tug-of-war for some time longer.

Intensity of the trade dispute was amply reflected in the departure statements jointly made by the two summitters to the public, which, otherwise loaded with diplomatic niceties, revealed in plain terms a discrepancy in their approaches to settle the ever-growing U.S. trade deficit, which reached \$20 billion last year.

Before embarking on his crucial tour to Washington, Mr Nakasone took some measures in an attempt to defuse tension between the two countries. The steps included new tariff cuts and market-opening measures, a larger increase in Japan's defense budget than earlier anticipated, and reversal of a 16-year-old ban on the export of Japanese military technology to the U.S.

But those actions were obviously not sufficient for Americans, long dubious of the ultimate course and actual effects of Japan's defense and, especially, its trade policies.

For all the outstanding frictions which, in Mr Nakasone's words, are "inevitable" between any major powers, the Reagan-Nakasone summit may well be seen as having scored a success in view of protracted strains which have hindered relations between the two allies for years.

Even if it failed to yield a dramatic settlement of pending issues, the summit should still be meaningful in that the two countries reaffirmed their alliance and, in Mr Reagan's words, have taken the "first significant steps" toward resolving urgent challenges facing them.

And such a positive development naturally [word indistinct] much bearing on the Republic of Korea, which maintains close bonds of cooperation with both the U.S. and Japan. It was only last week that Mr Nakasone was in Seoul, paying the first official visit by a Japanese prime minister in decades, to conclude a long-pending economic cooperation issue, among other achievements.

New venues have thus been paved between Seoul and Tokyo and between Washington and Tokyo--in addition to cordial Seoul-Washington ties. It is now left to be seen how the triangular relations will develop for the peace and prosperity of East Asia and for that matter, those of the world, though the Seoul-Tokyo co-operation is devoid of military colors.

CSO: 4100/100

FEAR OF FALLING SOVIET SATELLITE

SK161330 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Fear of Falling of Soviet Nuclear Satellite"]

[Text] We are now defenselessly exposed to an unknown danger.

The fact that a disabled Soviet espionage satellite, which has gone out of orbit, is falling to earth has made humankind shudder. The nuclear-powered Cosmos 1402, in question, is loaded with an atomic reactor equipped with some 50 kgs of lethal, radioactive uranium, strontium and plutonium. It is no wonder that the world is trembling with fear. That is because if even small nuclear fragments should fall to earth, we cannot be saved from a formidable radioactive disaster.

This object, which has gone out of control, is falling at an average speed of 5 kms a day. In view of this, it is estimated that the satellite will crash to earth on around 23 January. According to U.S. experts in space aeronautics, if the satellite should crash onto land, the damaged area would encompass 518,000 square kms--two times larger than the size of the Korean peninsula. Experts predict that the possibility of its falling to the Korean peninsula is 1/10,000 th and, then, the possibility of its falling onto a densely populated area [in the peninsula] is only one in several hundred of thousands. This notwithstanding, we should be vigilant. Even if the possibility were one in a million, we should prepare against an emergency. This is an attitude befitting a civilized state.

On 11 January, the government convened a technological working-level meeting under the chairmanship of the minister of science and technology to map out comprehensive countermeasures in preparation against the falling nuclear satellite. And, the government disclosed guidance for people to take shelter in an emergency. This displays an ability to adapt as a modern state in the era of nuclear crisis.

Nonetheless, the self-protection measures we can take against this blind, nuclear debris, which is dashing toward the earth from moment to moment, are extremely limited. The only things we can do, in the case the satellite should crash to the ground, are: To raise an alarm in the damaged area; to help people take shelter in concrete-reinforced basements until the radioactivity has cleared; and to take necessary technological measures by dispatching radioactivity technology support teams. In addition to this, another measure is to obtain all

information about the Cosmos satellite and check on the possibility of its falling to ROK soil through relevant organizations, including the North American air defense command.

In this connection, the anti-disaster team reportedly is to urgently dispatch the country's scientists next week to the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency and to the Japanese Joint Anti-Emergency Committee. Any one of the above-mentioned measures cannot be a complete countermeasure but can be only an ex post facto measure to minimize the loss of lives. Incidentally, the advanced industrial countries are also in a similar situation. That is because no scientific technology can change the course of falling debris. The United States and the Soviet Union have shown different opinions about anxiety over the damage to be caused by the Cosmos satellite.

The United States sees the possibility of one of its fragments falling to earth as more than 30 percent. But, the Soviet Union has insisted that the satellite's atomic reactor has already been disintegrated by remote control from earth and that there will be no damage or casualties at all because the fragments are expected to completely burn up when they enter the outer atmosphere. We cannot totally trust the Soviet insistence in light of our past experiences.

On 24 January 1978 the Soviet nuclear-powered satellite Cosmos 954 crashed near the Great Slave Lake in northern Canada. There were no casualties because the satellite crashed in a sparsely populated area. Radioactive fragments, however, spread over an area with a radius of 960 kilometers, and the Soviet Union had to pay \$3 million to the Canadian Government in compensation for it.

Anyway, the chance of fragments falling onto the Korean peninsula is very slim. There is no reason for us to be excessively afraid or to expect a crisis. We should, however, take all possible measures against the falling radioactive fragments, because even the possibility of one in tens of thousands is still more dangerous than the total nonexistence of a possibility.

Furthermore, such danger will not end with Cosmos 1402. Even at this moment as many as 4,500 satellites of various types are orbiting the earth. Among them are 20 nuclear-powered satellites launched by the Soviet Union.

No one knows when a disaster caused by a nuclear-powered satellite might happen or who would suffer. We think that we should include an exercise simulating a nuclear emergency in our Civil Defense exercise that is conducted once every month.

In the name of mankind, the free world should strongly warn the Soviet Union against launching dangerous nuclear-powered satellites.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/ INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

COSMOS 1402 EXPECTED TO PASS OVER SKIES OF KOREA

SK210045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jan 83 p 8

[Text] The falling Soviet satellite Cosmos-1402 is expected to pass over the skies of the southwest region of the Korean peninsula at 4:45 a.m. and over the skies of North Korea at 7:08 p.m. today, it was reported yesterday.

The special task force team at the Science-Technology Ministry analyzing the orbit of the Soviet satellite further revealed that the satellite is moving eight kilometers per second and passes over the skies of the Far East twice a day.

The task force team, headed by Prof Choe Hong-kyu of Yonsei University, observed an object believed to be the falling satellite at its observatory station in Ilsan, Kyonggido, at 6:09:57 p.m. for 10 seconds.

An official of the Science-Technology Ministry said that the orbit of the falling Soviet satellite was calculated by the CDC cyber computer at the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute.

He added that the observed object is certain to be the falling satellite as its orbit calculated in Seoul matched the just-obtained information from the U.S. State Department.

Meanwhile, a working-level officials' meeting was held at Kaeri Tuesday participated in by concerned officials from nine ministries.

They pledged to cooperate in case the radioactive reactor hit the country with one-37,000th probability.

Special task force teams will be operated at each ministry controlled by the Central Civil Defense Council, headed by the prime minister.

The science-Technology Ministry has reorganized its counter-nuclear disaster technology team which consists of 40 nuclear experts from Kaeri, 20 personnel from the Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPC) and 20 from the army chemical unit.

The ministry is equipped with a total of 4,161 items of various counter-nuclear technology instruments including 500 kinds of radioactive fragment detection apparatus, 66 kind of radioactive pollution detection apparatus and 37 kinds of nuclear protection instruments.

CSO: 4100/100

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

MEASURES ON FALLING SOVIET SATELLITE URGED

SK121006 Seoul TONG-A ILSO in Korean 11 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial" Falling of Soviet Spy Satellite"]

[Text] Reports have said that the Soviet nuclear-powered satellite Cosmos 1402 is out of order and is falling to earth. This is shocking news and the world is now being kept in suspense.

The Soviet Union has insisted that the satellite's nuclear reactor disintegrated into fragments and there will be no danger of contamination when the satellite falls through the atmosphere. Such a Soviet assurance however, appears to be incredible in light of the fact that the Soviet Union denied the initial U.S. report on the satellite's trouble. Anyway, it is certain that Cosmos 1402 will drop on the earth soon.

What draws our attention is that, because Cosmos 1402 is moving 400 kilometers per minute, the exact landing site cannot be pinpointed until about 90 minutes before it hits the ground and that, if it fails to completely disintegrate and burn up before it falls to earth, its wreck could spread across an area about 2 and 1/2 times the size of the entire Korean peninsula.

Hence, we have been urged to take measures against the damages that may be suffered when the satellite lands in our country, though reports have said there is little possibility that it will land here.

The satellite Cosmos 1402, which was launched on 30 August last year, was a spy satellite detecting the activities of U.S. ships at sea.

The problem is that if the satellite's nuclear reactor containing approximately 45 kilos of enriched uranium drops on a densely populated area, the damage caused by its radioactivity would be formidable.

The Soviet nuclear-powered satellite Cosmos 954 crashed in January 1978 near Slave Lake northern Canada. This satellite fell on a sparsely populated area, so there were no casualties. Its radioactive debris however, spread over an area of 900 kilometers long. If it had crashed on a densely populated area, the damage would have been formidable.

Following this incident, then U.S. President Carter proposed an agreement to the Soviet side on banning the use of nuclear-powered satellites, but the Soviet side refused and has since launched more nuclear-powered satellites in the early 1980's.

The satellite "Big Bird," which is one of the U.S. intelligence satellites, is not equipped with a nuclear reactor but with a solar battery.

It is known that the Soviets use nuclear-powered satellites probably because nuclear-powered satellites are more capable of withstanding the electromagnetic pulse of a nuclear blast.

When a nuclear terror incident took place in Boston in 1974, a federal government emergency team composed of scientists and experts was organized under the U.S. Department of Energy. This team, which is based at an air force base in Nevada, is equipped with highly efficient equipment capable of detecting and eliminating radio activity.

The world's countries have launched about 3,000 satellites so far.

Of those most launched since 1958 have been for military purposes. As a result, the distinction between satellites with scientific research purposes and those with military purposes has now become completely unclear.

The artificial satellite, which was once called "a lonely wanderer in space," has today been increased to the point of forming a satellite corps. The advent of spy satellites capable of detecting and watching the military moves of the other side has been followed by another advance, a satellite for intercepting those spy satellites. The expansion of armaments on earth has developed into an expansion of armaments in space.

In the current case of the Soviet satellite Cosmos 1402, the Soviet Union, which launched it, should bear responsibility. At the same time, it should take all possible precautions to minimize damage and the casualties it may inflict through close exchanges of intelligence on the falling satellite with the United States and other countries.

We also urge that the countries concerned conclude an international treaty restricting and regulating the activities of satellites in space at the earliest possible date.

CSO: 4107/016

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

MEASURES FOR FALLING COSMOS--Seoul, 20 Jan (YONHAP)--An inter-ministry panel has worked out guidelines for the South Koreans to follow in the event that the crippled Soviet satellite Cosmos 1402 falls on South Korean soil, officials at the Science-Technology Ministry said Thursday. The guidelines, which include evacuation into underground shelters, were worked out Wednesday by a joint team of officials from the science-technology, home affairs, defense, energy-resources, foreign and other concerned ministries. A 104-member task force of scientists and military personnel has also been set up to deal with the contingency, the officials said. According to an earlier announcement by the Science-Technology Ministry, the nuclear-powered satellite is expected to fall to earth between January 20-26 and the odds that debris from the satellite lands in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula are one in 37,000. [Text] [SK200128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 20 Jan 83]

REPORTS ON COSMOS 1402--Seoul, 14 Jan (YONHAP)--The South Korean Science-Technology Ministry said Friday the Soviet nuclear-powered Cosmos 1402 satellite is likely to fall to the earth between January 20-26 and the odds that the debris of the satellite would land in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula are one in 37,000. On Tuesday, the ministry said the chances of the debris of the spacecraft falling on the Korean peninsula was one in 10,000. The ministry's anti-nuclear calamity corps said the wreckage of the faltering satellite is following an orbit 219 to 229 kilometers above the earth and circling the planet once every 89 minutes as of Friday and is expected to pass over southern Japan around 6:30 a.m. (GMT) January 16. The satellite broke up into three pieces, partly burned up, and the main part of the nuclear reactor is falling 1.6 kilometers a day accelerating as it nears the stratosphere. It still remains difficult to trace, the ministry said. [Text] [SK141247 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 14 Jan 83]

COSMOS COMPENSATION QUESTION--In preparation against the possibility of the Soviet nuclear-powered espionage satellite Cosmos, which is falling to earth, crashing onto ROK soil, the Foreign Ministry examined in advance, on 17 January, the problems to be caused by asking the Soviet Union for compensation for damages in case of an emergency. The Foreign Ministry has reached the conclusion that although we have no official relations with the Soviet Union, there will be no problem in claiming compensation because both the ROK and the Soviet Union have entered into the 1968 agreement and the 1972 agreement. The 1968 agreement stipulates: A country which has launched satellites should take every possible measures to remove the danger of harm when the satellites are returning. And the 1972 agreement stipulates: A country which has launched satellites should assume absolute responsibility for damage caused by its objects from space to the surface of the earth or to any flying airplanes. According to the Foreign Ministry, those nations which have no diplomatic relations with a country which has launched satellites can claim compensation either through a third country or in another way. [Text] [SK171247 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO In Korean 17 Jan 83 p 2]

CSO: 4107/016

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' LAUDS THREE REVOLUTIONS TEAMS

SK251107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song initiated the three-revolution team movement in keeping with the law of socialist and communist construction and with the essential requirements of carrying out the three revolutions and created a revolutionary method of guidance of a new type whereby the superior gives substantial help to the inferior. This was the birth of a new revolutionary method of guidance suited to the nature of socialist society.

NODONG SINMUN says this on December 24 in an article on the three-revolution team movement.

The paper stresses that this movement is a powerful revolutionary method of guidance of a new type to make the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, more organized and activated in conformity with the demands of socialist construction at a new stage of its development.

It says: The superiority and great vitality of this movement are manifested in the close combination of political and ideological guidance with scientific and technical guidance, in the substantial help of the superior to the inferior and in the promotion of the three revolutions with the mobilization of broad masses. One of the important characteristic features of the three-revolution team movement is that it is a revolutionary method of guidance whereby the superior gives substantial guidance and help to the inferior.

The three revolutions is a struggle to liquidate the leftovers of the old society in all spheres of social life and create communist ideology, technology and culture. This struggle can be successfully waged only by mobilizing the broad masses and giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity. In order to powerfully promote the three revolutions, it is necessary, therefore, to bring guidance closer to the masses. It is all the more important that the superior gives substantial help to the inferior and they combine their efforts.

The paper continues: The three-revolution team movement is a powerful revolutionary method of such guidance because, in a nutshell, it thoroughly embodies the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The Chongsan-ri method is a revolutionary work method applying and developing the traditional anti-Japanese guerrilla method of work of the Workers Party of Korea in conformity with the new historical conditions of socialist construction. The important characteristic of this work method lies in that personnel go among the masses, share sweets and bitters with them and carry out tasks by giving full scope to their voluntary zeal and creative ingenuity. This work method embodies our party's mass line in the field of guidance to the masses.

The paper goes on: The three-revolution teams dispatched by our party consist of party nuclei and young intellectuals firmly armed politically and ideologically, scientifically and technically. They go down to factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, workteams and sub-workteams and work with the masses, deepening guidance to them.

Accordingly, the three-revolution teams know better than anyone else the specific conditions of low units. This enables them to give allround help, not partial, to the work in the respective units.

The combination of political guidance and scientific and technical guidance is one of the important characteristic features of the three-revolution team movement.

The three-revolution teams vigorously carry on all work of improving the work method and style of personnel, rearing party members and working people to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type firmly armed with the chuche idea and possessed of a high level of scientific and cultural knowledge and solving scientific and technical problems arising in production and construction.

The three-revolution team movement is a revolutionary method of guidance whereby the superior gives help to all the work of the inferior with a sense of responsibility.

The paper emphasizes: Indeed, the method of guidance through the three-revolution team movement is a powerful revolutionary method of guidance of a new type whereby the superior gives substantial guidance and help to the inferior on his own responsibility, bringing guidance closer to the masses.

Therefore, this movement gives a shining example teaching what form and method the working-class party should employ to lead the inferior.

The three-revolution team movement, a revolutionary method of guidance, is displaying great vitality under the leadership of our party today.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' ON KIM IL-SONG'S CARE FOR PEOPLE

SK010814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0627 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN devotes one whole page to an article headed "Only With the People, for the People."

The article tells a story about the noble popular traits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting his life only to the people.

Always with the people--this is the noblest idea of the great leader, which runs through his revolutionary activities for more than half a century.

In March 1936, right after the historical Nanhutou meeting which was of momentous significance in the development of our revolution, the great leader leading a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, started on the march from Nanhutou to Antu, Fusung and Changbai.

Accompanying the unit was a foreign communist. He was struck with wonder when he saw while on the march that respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the commander, denying himself any distinction from his men, carried a knapsack on his back, shared meals with them and stood sentinel himself.

A man of the KPRA told the foreigner the words of the great leader to the effect: ours is a revolution which begins with trust and comradeship and should cover a long and thorny path on the strength of trust and comradeship. In this revolution both you and I are soldiers. What are different on this road we should cover together to the end are duties assigned to us that I am a commander and you are men.

The teachings of respected Comrade Kim Il-song made the foreign communist deeply understand his history as a genuine leader who was in comradely relations with people, regarded it as his inborn nature to serve the people and showed it without the slightest deviation in the revolutionary practice.

Afterwards, the foreigner, at the last moment of his life on the arduous road of revolution, said to the Korean Communists who were with him that they should go to Mt. Paektu where they would meet respected Comrade Kim Il-song and surely see the victory of the revolution.

Always with the people--this faith and will of the leader did not change after he returned home in triumph, bringing with him liberation to the country and took the helm of the party and state.

After his historical triumphal return home the respected leader shared board and room with his men, saying: Let us live as we did in the days of the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle.

He has spared nothing for the sake of the people.

Shortly after liberation, the great leader visited the Songjin Steel Works and went round the primitive and death-carrying electric furnaces built by the Japanese imperialists, saying that however precious steel may be, it should never be produced at the sacrifice of priceless workers, he ordered personnel to blow up the steel shop to its last vestige.

In the grim period of the war, too, he always found himself among people and peoples army soldiers and took warm care of their life.

One day in the spring of 1951, he called his close associates and said to the effect: the peoples living is very difficult due to the war, So, we should make our life more modest and our dietary life simpler and grow vegetables by ourselves to lessen the burdens of peasants.

During his on-the-spot guidance he called first on the soldiers at the sites of hard-fought battles including Meight 1211. When he visited a mine, he went deep to the far end of the pit and worked together with miners, personally operating a rockdrill, and when he went to the countryside, he saw round fields first of all, sowing seeds and manuring fields with peasants.

Indeed, the efforts of the great leader for the benefit of the people are unfathomable.

It happened during his friendship visit to a foreign country in the postwar period.

When he visited a chemical fibre mill in that country, he mounted up to the roof of the mill to which even its repair workers climbed up once or twice at most a year and taught our technician close to him that the destroyed Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill should be rehabilitated to provide our people with better clothes.

Only for the people--this idea of the great leader embodied more nobly and beautifully on the road of our revolution which has to overcome its protracted and arduous character, on its road full of trials, adorns the history of creation and construction created by our revolution and country as a history of comradeship and love for man.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' ON KIM CHONG-IL CHUCHE THESIS

SK271146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN December 26 printed an article titled "Process of Development of Socialist Society Is Process of Working-Classizing Whole Society."

The article says: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, in his treatise "On the Chuche Idea" propounded a scientific formulation that the process of the development of the socialist society is the process of working-classizing the whole society to give a perfect exposition of the law of the development of the socialist society.

The great chuche idea is an idea elucidating the law of the development of history and the social revolution. Our party gave an allround exposition of the socio-historical principles of the chuche idea. An important problem in the socio-historical principles clarified in the treatise "On the Chuche Idea" is that the popular masses are the subject of social history and human history is the history of the struggle of the popular masses for Chajusong (independence) and that the socio-historical movement is a creative movement of the popular masses and a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is played by the independent ideology of the popular masses. The theory on the process of the development of the socialist society is one propounded in evolving the principle that the popular masses are the subject of social history.

In evolving new theories and policies our party always proceeds from the idea and theory propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Clear proof of this is furnished by the fact that it expounded the process of the development of the socialist society in close connection with the theory on the working-classification of the whole society.

The working-classification of the whole society is a struggle for transforming society on the pattern of the working class in all domains of economy and culture, ideology and morality.

To remould the ideology and morality of people and raise their cultural and technical standards is one of the essential contents of the working-classification of the whole society. Apart from this, the work of transforming all social relations on the pattern of the working class is unthinkable. The

working-class party, therefore, should direct great efforts to eliminating the survivals of the old society from the minds of people in all realms of ideological, cultural and moral life.

The theory that the process of the development of the socialist society is the process of working-classizing the whole society is a just theory which views the process of the development of society from the stand of chuche.

This is because, first of all, this theory gives a formulation of the process of the development of the socialist society with the working masses, the working class in particular, as the central factor.

This theory propounded by our party clearly indicates the way to achieve the complete victory of socialism taking the working class as a pattern on the basis of a view that it is the most advanced and revolutionary class.

The working class is an independent class having a higher degree of independence, creativity and consciousness than any other classes.

The working class is a model in remoulding society in a communistic way in all domains of ideology, technique and culture. Therefore, in order to develop society in conformity with the desires and demands of the working class, the whole society should be transformed on its pattern. The complete victory of socialism is impossible unless the looks of society are transformed with the working class as the central factor.

The justness of this theory also lies in that it makes it possible to defend the class nature of the socialist society and firmly uphold the working-class stand in the solution of problems arising in the development of society.

Only when the leading role of the working class is enhanced and its class interests and demands are firmly maintained, is it possible to working-classize the working people, finally eliminate the class distinctions and advance to communism.

Our party's exposition that the process of the development of the socialist society is the process of working-classizing the whole society carries weighty significance.

It lies first of all in that this helps all our party members and working people correctly understand the law of the development of the socialist society from the viewpoint of chuche.

Its significance also lies in that it provided an important guideline for successfully carrying out the tasks in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

This theory helps the working-class party and state most correctly define the historic duty and fighting tasks to be carried out in the period of transition and the way to fulfill them. This brightly illuminates the way for the working-class party and people to accelerate the complete victory of socialism without falling into the slightest deviation or going through twists and turns.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTERS ON TREATISE

SK061058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jan (KCNA)--Letters came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from seminars on his classic treatise "On the Chuche Idea" held in various countries.

A letter from the Guyanese National Committee for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song says: You the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a great thinker and theoretician and tested leader of the revolution and construction, brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche idea in the revolution and construction with your tireless, energetic activities and thereby performed great exploits. This immensely inspires our people in the struggle for building a new independent society.

A letter from the first group of the educational field of the Antananarivo Provincial Committee for the study of the chuche idea of the party for the proletarian power of Madagascar says: This treatise of you the dear leader developed and enriched the correct views on chajusong (independence) creativity and consciousness expounded by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and demonstrated again to the whole world the greatness and justness of the chuche idea.

Indeed, the treatise powerfully inspires the revolutionary people of the whole world to have a firm view and stand on the chuche idea, and proves its vitality and attraction.

Your treatise will shine forever as an invincible banner, a banner of victory, for the popular masses in transforming the world and carving out their destiny.

A letter from the Ekoko Mlemle branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the chuche idea says: "On the Chuche Idea," a historic treatise of you the dear leader, is indeed a valuable textbook for us studying the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We are very happy to note that the Korean people are guided by you the dear leader, a genius carrying forward and accomplishing the cause of the great

leader. We firmly believe that you the dear leader will lead to a brilliant victory the Korean revolution started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun, not only for Korea but also for the whole world.

The letters wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PANAMANIAN SHIP CREW ON KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK101613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Crewmen of the Panamanian ship "Agathis" who had visited different places of our country including factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions during their stay at Nampo port gave their impressions of Korea prior to their departure from the port.

Chief Engineer J. R. Labradores said: President Kim Il-song is the greatest leader. He embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years, founded the chuche idea and has wisely led the Korean revolution along the road to victory and glory.

He went on: Today many monumental structures symbolizing the prospering juche age have been built in Pyongyang and various other places of your country. The wisdom and talent of the Korean people who have created all these are inexhaustible as they are based on boundless loyalty to the great leader.

The Korean people could achieve truly wonderful successes because they uphold with loyalty the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of mankind and outstanding thinker and theoretician.

Speaking next Captain Benito M. Granada said: During my visit I felt above all that no force can destroy the strength of the Korean people firmly rallied as one around the great president and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

The great president always finds himself among people and has been devoting his life to provide them with a more abundant and civilized life.

All people whom we met in your country were unanimous in wishing the great president and the dear leader good health and a long life, praising their wise leadership and their popular character.

As the leader and people are firmly united as one, they could defeat Japanese and U.S. imperialists and build a socialist power as we see today.

The economy of your country is constantly developing, not affected by any world's economic depression because the great president already put forward the line of building an independent national economy and is wisely leading the entire people.

In his new year address for 1983 he said that the total industrial output value last year grew by 16.8 per cent as against 1981's figure and 9.5 million ton target of grain was hit in the domain of the rural economy.

This is indeed a wonderful, miraculous success.

All the successes achieved by the Korean people are a result of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Third class engineer Filotes E. Encontro said:

In your country nothing is spared for the people. This is a reality which can be seen only in Korea, a model of the socialist countries.

Happy indeed are the Korean people guided by the great leader and the dear leader.

First class navigator P. C. Campana said that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by the great president.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the sagacious, dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SWAPO FIGURE ON KIM IL-SONG ADDRESS FOR 1983

SK111543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Shikwetepo Haindongo, chief representative of the mission of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Egypt and the Middle East, issued a talk after making a deep study of the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for 1983.

He said: The new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only a militant programme indicating the road of struggle for the heroic Korean people but also a precious textbook of struggle for the peoples of all countries who are struggling to build a new society.

We Namibian people consider that the unshakable ideological unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks around the leader is the most precious one among the valuable exploits and fighting experiences of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great anti-imperialist fighter, in the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and in the whole course of carrying on the Korean revolution after the struggle, because the experience is the most precious wealth for all the revolutionaries.

We firmly believe that the constant, victorious advance of the revolution in Korea despite the difficult conditions created by the U.S. imperialists military occupation of a half of the land of Korea is entirely thanks to the militant and energetic guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Last year was a year of proud struggle and a year of advance for the heroic Korean people.

Under the energetic leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, a great fighter, the heroic Korean people have wrought new miracles in all fields of the revolution and construction by waging a vigorous struggle to create the "speed of the 80s," a new speed of advance.

Referring to the militant tasks put forward by the great leader in his new year address, Shikwetepo Haindongo expressed the belief that the heroic Korean people would [word indistinct] win a great victory.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim IL-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JAPANESE FIGURES REACT TO KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEW

SK171103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--Answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to questions raised by the managing editor of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN is now evoking widespread repercussions among Japanese personages and people of all circles.

Member of the Lower House Noboru Yagi, director of the International Department of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

President Kim Il-song in his answers said that what is most important in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the world is to ease the tension and remove the danger of war in Korea and laid stress on struggling to create nuclear-free, peace zones in various parts of Asia.

This proposal is very beneficial.

The Japan Socialist Party will continue to struggle for peace in Asia and the world and for creating nuclear-free, peace zones in Asia in the future, too.

Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said:

Dwelling on the question of Korean reunification, the president once again stressed the need to replace the armistice agreement concluded between Korea and the United States with a peace agreement. This is entirely just in view of creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia and of the stand of relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification.

The president reiterated that the DPRK has no intention to "invade the South" and that there is no need to do so. I believe that this is a telling blow to false propaganda at home and abroad.

Riichiro Aikaaa, managing director of the Japan-Korea Trade Association, had this to say:

In the last part of his answers President Kim Il-song referred to the Japan-Korea relations.

The president stressed that the Japanese Government should renounce its hostile policy toward Korea and desist from barring her reunification.

His peaceful policy on Japan-Korea relations is a very just one acceptable to everyone.

But, as everyone knows, the Japanese Government has all along been hostile to Korea, partaking in the United States' "Far Eastern strategy" and policy of dividing Korea.

Japan should not act at the dictates of the United States but conduct a peaceful and independent diplomacy.

Nagayoshi Takashima, honorary professor of Tbaragi University, said:

Answers of President Kim Il-song gave a positive view on achieving the reunification of Korea and guaranteeing peace and security in Asia.

The reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, I think. This is because the proposal is the most just and realistic one for reunifying into one the North and South of Korea which have been divided for a long time and whose systems are diametrically different, a nation of the same ancestry.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PALESTINIAN EDITOR VIEWS KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEW

SK201158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA) -- Mohammed Moustapha, editor-in-chief of the Palestinian paper SAUT-AL ARAB, recently issued a talk after making a deep study of answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to questions raised by managing editor of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN, according to a report.

In his talk Mohammed Moustapha said:

Answers given by Esteemed President Kim Il-song is a very precious document indicating, on the basis of a correct analysis of the grave situation prevailing in Asia and the rest of the world, a most realistic way to remove the root cause of threat to peace and security in Asia and build a new independent Asia.

As his excellency president correctly pointed out, today the U.S. imperialists are persistently scheming to hold Asia in their grip, attaching importance to this region in realising their wild ambition for world domination.

The U.S. imperialists take Korea as a target for the realisation of this aggressive ambition.

Unless the nuclear weapons shipped into South Korea by the U.S. imperialists are withdrawn from there, peace and security in Asia and the world cannot be guaranteed.

His excellency esteemed president reiterated that if tension is to be eased and the danger of war removed in Korea the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement.

He again advanced a proposal for the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones in Asia.

This proposal is a most just one which fully accords with the idea of the world's peaceloving people.

In this document His Excellency Esteemed President Kim Il-song set forth urgent tasks to accelerate national reunification, the cherished national desire of the Korean people.

As his excellency president said, it is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who are now threatening peace in the Korean peninsula and obstructing the country's reunification. Therefore, it is entirely dependent upon them whether peace and security are guaranteed or not on the Korean peninsula.

The world's peaceloving people should wage a more vigorous movement to remove these big difficulties lying in the way of Korea's reunification, I think.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their anachronistic "two Koreas" policy, immediately withdraw all their armed forces and death-carrying weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea and stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist dictator without an equal, must immediately step down from "power" and all the arrested and imprisoned patriots of South Korea must be set free at once.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES NEW YEAR GREETINGS

SK141000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received congratulatory messages and letters from foreign countries on the occasion of the New Year.

Messages and letters came from:

Robert Williams, chairman of the Study Centre of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Guyana; E.F. Shirihuru, chairman of the Zimbabwean National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea; Paul Gafa, chairman of the Malta National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea; members of the Group for the Study of Great Kim Il-sungism in the East African Country, the Group for the Study of the Immortal Kim Il-sungism in the East African Country and the Group for the Study of the Immortal Chuche Idea in the East African Country; U Saw Naing, chief of the printing and publishing house of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song in Southeast Asia; Gabino Herrara, chairman of the Swiss Committee of African, Middle East and Latin Americans Students for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Lidia Quinteros, chairman of the Supporting Committee for the Reunification of Korea in Sweden; K.O.A. Ofori-atta, chairman of the Ghana-DPRK Friendship Society; Robin E. Raveles, chairman of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, and other organisations for study of the chuche idea and organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in various countries.

They also came from Arpad Bogsch, director general of the World Intellectual Property Organisation, Seiichi Ikehata, Socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, Oge Pedersen, director of the C.M. Publishing House, Norway; Muhsin Mohamed, chairman of the administrative council of the "Dar al Tahrir" Publishing House and editor of the newspaper AL GOUHMURIYA of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and international organisations, personages of political, public and press circles in different countries.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EGYPTIAN JOURNALIST NOTES KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP

SK141043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Nabil Zaki, deputy editor-in-chief of the Egyptian paper AL-AKHBAR, made public a talk recently after studying the New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for this year, according to a report.

Noting that the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song is a militant program clearly indicating the road ahead of the entire Korean people, he said in the talk:

A vigorous drive is afoot in Korea to fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan and the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s under the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il. The courageous and industrious Korean working people have registered big successes in socialist construction by pushing ahead with the chuché-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

When all the targets now being carried on in Korea are attained with success, the industry of Korea will reach a very high level, the material and cultural life be improved and the people lead a happier life.

Korea has a great potential for successfully carrying out these vast tasks. Firstly, the entire Korean people are closely rallied around the great President His Excellency Kim Il-song and the energetic leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and, secondly, they have a mighty independent national economy capable of making everything with their own efforts.

I firmly believe that this year, too, the Korean people under the energetic and wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il who enjoy undisputed support and deep respect from the entire Korean people and the world people will score brilliant successes in all fields of socialist construction.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GHANAIAN PAPER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK151055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--The January 7 issue of the Ghanaian paper DAILY GRAPHIC carried an article titled "Efflorescing Korean Art," according to a report.

The paper says:

Korean art which has entered a period of overall florescence is throwing its bright rays all over the world and enjoying unstinted praise as "art on the highest peak in the world" and "undying art representing the era and the future."

The main character of the chuche-based art of Korea is that it is national in style and socialist in content. The revolutionary operas of Korea which give an excellent artistic depiction of the most beautiful and noble spirit of the popular masses have had a great and profound influence on the development of the art of our time and on the cultural and emotional life of the people.

The paper continues:

The full blooming of Korean art is a fruition of the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has acquired most perfect grasps on the chuche-oriented idea of literature and art of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The dear leader put forward outstanding theories and policies to implement the great leader's chuche-oriented idea of literature and art, energetically directed the writers and artists for their brilliant realisation and ushered in a great epoch of efflorescence of this literature and art by fully inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition of literature and art established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The chuche-based art of Korea which is carrying into effect a great chuche-oriented idea of literature and art under the wise guidance of the dear leader will shed brighter rays all over the world and effloresce eternally.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTERS FROM FOREIGNERS

SK180411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--Letters came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from foreign countries.

In a letter to the dear leader which was adopted at a seminar on his treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DTU", Poster Nassey, chairman of the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Workers of the People's Bookstore in Guyana, says:

The Workers' Party of Korea which inherited the glorious tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DTU) laid its solid organizational and ideological foundations in the course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has grown in strength and developed in the struggle for the revolution and construction since liberation.

The letter notes that today the WPK under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary party firmly rallied around them and is successfully leading the revolution and construction.

The great feats and successes achieved by the WPK in the revolution and construction give an immense encouragement to the struggle of the revolutionary working class parties of the world and brightly illumine the road ahead of them.

The Theory and Practice Centre of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe and the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of President Kim Il-song in Vienna, Austria, held seminars on "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the work and adopted letters to the dear leader.

P. Sekochewana, chief of the Theory and Practice Centre of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe, in a letter says:

The socialist constitution published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provides a legal guarantee for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by transforming all fields of social life, political, economic, cultural and so on, as required by the chuche idea.

In the past period the Korean people have waged a vigorous struggle for implementing the socialist constitution under the wise guidance of you the dear leader, and outstanding thinker and theoretician, to further develop and consolidate the state and social system of your country and effect a new upsurge in the revolution and construction.

All the achievements made in Korea thanks to the energetic ideological and theoretical activities and wise leadership of you the dear leader greatly inspire the struggle of the world's people advocating chajusong (independence).

The letters sincerely wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WORLD'S PEOPLE PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK191035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Today broad segments of people the world over are highly praising the outstanding leadership ability of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and expressing deep respect and reverence for him.

B. Ousman, member of the organizational committee of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, said:

The dear leader is a great guide who is perfectly possessed of all the traits and qualities of the leader of the revolution, such as extraordinary intelligence, outstanding leadership and noble virtues required to inherit and carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to a brilliant accomplishment.

He is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also a master of leadership who is constantly creating miracles and innovations in all fields of the revolution and construction with his seasoned and tested leadership.

Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, pointed out:

Endowed with extraordinary leadership ability, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il develops the revolution and construction at a very fast tempo by putting forward most correct policies at each stage of the developing revolution on the basis of rich experience accumulated during his on-the-spot guidance and energetically mobilizing broad masses of the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leader, advanced the revolutionary policies including the policy of vigorously waging the speed campaign in socialist construction, put up revolutionary slogans and saw to it that the three-revolution-red-flag movement is waged as a movement of the entire people, thereby making it possible to accelerate more dynamically the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Abdul Hamid Hamurush, plenipotentiary of the administrative council of the DAR AL TAHRIR Publishing House of Egypt, stressed:

An important feature of the leadership of Secretary Kim Chong-il is that he grasps and guides overall work in an integral way to lead all the domains to a constant upsurge.

Another important feature of his leadership is excellent organizing capacity and revolutionary sweep--boldly planning work in a big way and energetically pushing it ahead to the end with an indomitable fighting spirit.

To carry out all work to the end without vacillation in any difficulty and fulfill new tasks in succession, and advance, advance, struggle and advance--this is his method of leadership and style of work.

The Indian magazine NEW LEAP wrote:

Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il is possessed of extraordinary leadership ability, such as unexampled clairvoyance in seeing through the matured demand of the developing age and the desire of the popular masses, scientific foresight in seeing into the distant future, distinguished ability of judgment and synthesis, pre-eminent intelligence in always working out minute operational plans, profound knowledge in all fields, deep grasp of practice and minuteness and broad-mindedness in dealing with work.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a model of chuche-type revolutionaries and a paragon among great leaders.

A new history of great turn and epochal change is created in all places where he guides work. In all places where there are leaps and miracles, there are brilliant traces of his energetic leadership.

Indeed, the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a genius of leadership and a sagacious leader possessed of outstanding leadership ability.

The Sri Lankan paper ISLAND noted:

Today Korea startles the world people with new miracles and changes day by day thanks to the tested and wise guidance of the dear leader.

These great realities have been created and brought into bloom thanks to the extraordinary intelligence, bold plan and energetic guidance of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

B. Alphons, officer of the Rwandan Army, said:

Great indeed are the exploits performed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with his ideological and theoretical activities and practical struggle.

Prominent politicians and revolutionary people of the world highly respect and ardently revere him.

I immensely envy the Korean people who hold in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a sagacious guide, who is carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A. Ragib, a public figure of Afghanistan, stressed:

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il rose high as a genius of mankind and a genius of leadership, enjoying the blessing of all the people, and brightly illumines the road of the times. To hold him in high esteem is the greatest glory and pride of the 20th century, our era of revolutionary tempest.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF 'SAENAL' PAPER REPORTED

SK150521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--A central meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture Friday afternoon in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the foundation of the newspaper SAENAL, a revolutionary publication brought out and directed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting.

Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, delivered the report at the meeting.

He said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a correct estimation of the big role played by the press in revolutionary struggle from the early period of the revolution, energetically pushed ahead with the preparations for the publication of the newspaper through all difficulties and trials by mobilising the masses with his energetic activities and extraordinary organising ability, and finally founded SAENAL, the first newspaper of chuche type in our country, on January 15, 1928, thereby giving origin to the chuche-oriented revolutionary press.

Busy as he was leading the Korean revolution as a whole, the great leader taught in detail the orientation of the newspaper editing, personally wrote many manuscripts through sleepless nights, and revised and edited manuscripts written by hardcore elements of the youth and children and even mimeographed and distributed newspapers.

The most important exploit performed by SAENAL was its contribution to uniting the masses under the revolutionary banner of national liberation by systematically explaining and propagating the revolutionary idea of the great leader, the immortal chuche idea, and firmly arming them with the chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook.

It also made a big contribution to rearing many communist core elements of the new era boundlessly faithful to the great leader and building up the internal

forces of the revolution, and accumulated priceless experiences in the development of our revolutionary press. This was one more exploit of SAENAL.

Noting that SAENAL was a genuine revolutionary newspaper flawless in its content and style as a publication of chuche type, and the prototype of the chuche-based revolutionary press, the reporter said:

By developing in depth his chuche-oriented idea of the press created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in conformity with the new historical conditions after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave new and comprehensive answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of the press and its activity in the period of building a new society and energetically directed the work to successfully carry them into practice of the press.

The glorious party centre put forward a chuche-oriented program of the press by developing in depth the great leader's chuche-based idea of the press in compliance with the demand of the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and energetically guided the work for its successful implementation, thereby ushering in an epoch of full efflorescence of our party's press.

The party centre put forward an original policy of effecting a revolution in newspaper, report and publication and wisely led the work for its thorough implementation so that our party's press may acquire a clearer delineation of the true features of the chuche press and demonstrate its honor as the most revolutionary and dignified press.

What holds a special position in the feats performed by the glorious party centre is that it has built up a large army of penmen of chuche-type boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the party.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and secretary of the people's Central Committee, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other personages concerned.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPERS COMMEMORATE FOUNDATION OF 'SAENAL'

SK151558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--Today is the 55th anniversary of the foundation of the newspaper SAENAL, a revolutionary publication brought out and directed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle (January 15, 1928).

All papers here dedicate articles to this anniversary.

An article of NODONG SINMUN captioned "Historical Event Which Marked Origin of Chuche-oriented Publications" says:

The founding of the newspaper SAENAL was a great historical event which marked the origin of revolutionary publications. This is because, first of all, the newspaper was the first one to be guided by the immortal chuche idea.

This newspaper took the chuche idea, the great revolutionary idea of our era, as its firm guiding principle and struggled for its realisation, thereby turning a new chapter in the building of revolutionary publications of the working class in our era.

Another reason why the founding of the newspaper was a historical event which marked the origin of revolutionary publications was that many other revolutionary publications were brought out on the basis of a wealth of experiences accumulated in the course of publishing this newspaper.

The newspaper SAENAL struggled against all brands of opportunist ideological trends to defend the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and actively explained and propagandized the chuche-based strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution put forward by him.

The newspaper thus greatly helped toward building up the internal forces of our revolution by rearing a large number of communists of the new generation firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook of chuche and rallying broad masses of people around the great leader.

In the course of publishing the newspaper SAENAL the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song performed valuable exploits and gained rich experiences to bring out many new revolutionary publications. On this basis he brought out and guided many publications of chuche type including SAMIL WOLGAN, SOGWANG, CHOLHYOL and CHONGSORI in conformity with the demand and military-political task in each stage of the development of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and roused the anti-Japanese guerrillas and people to the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country.

In this course the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the brilliant traditions of the revolutionary publications of chuche type along with the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party.

The priceless exploits performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the building of chuche-oriented publications are brilliantly carried forward today under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre.

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JOURNAL 'AGE OF INDEPENDENCE' NO 4 PUBLISHED

SK180509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The journal AGE OF INDEPENDENCE No 4 was brought out by the foreign languages publishing house.

The journal contains a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il inspecting the Arch of Triumphant, a picture of the dear leader greeting the great leader returning to Pyongyang from his successful official state visit to China in September last year.

Printed in it is an article about the visit of the great leader to China and photographs of his respective meeting with Comrade Hu Yao Bang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, pictures of him going round various places of China and other pictures. It carried "Let Us Uphold Chajusong," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It carried the declaration adopted at the international seminar on the chuche idea held in New Delhi on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader (April 15, 1982).

It also carried a poem by a foreigner titled "To the Dear Leader the Lodestar" and an article of a member of the society for the study of the chuche idea in Japan titled "Secretary Kim Chong-il Is Outstanding Leader in Age of Independence."

"DPRK's Struggle To Strengthen and Develop Non-aligned Movement," "Making Whole World Independent Is Common Cause of Mankind," "Non-aligned Movement Is Powerful Driving Force To Advance Human History," "For Independence, Self-reliance and Self-defence," "To Set up Independent Industry," etc are headlines of articles carried in the magazine.

It informs the readers of the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people and endeavours of people of the non-aligned countries for the building of a new life.

CSO: 4100/099

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG 'ASAHI' INTERVIEW--Moscow, 15 Jan (KCNA)--The Soviet papers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA carried answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to questions raised by the managing editor of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN. His answers were also reported by the TASS NEWS AGENCY, Radio Moscow and Soviet television. [Text] [SK160837 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0831 GMT 16 Jan 83]

ROMANIAN PAPER NOTES 'ASAHI' INTERVIEW--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--The Romanian paper SCINTEIA on January 9 carried the gist of answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the managing editor of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN, according to a report. [Text] [SK140522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 13 Jan 83]

YUGOSLAVIA ON KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEW--Belgrade, 11 Jan (KCNA)--Yugoslav mass media reported answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the managing editor of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN. The paper DNEVNIK January 10 printed a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song writing a work and carried the gist of his answers. The papers BORBA, VJESNIK and OSLOBODJENJE carried summaries of his answers in their recent issues. [Text] [SK130452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 13 Jan 83]

POLISH PAPER ON INTERVIEW--Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--The Polish paper RZECZPOSPOLITA carried the gist of the answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the managing editor of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN, according to a report. [Text] [SK130353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 13 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM CHONG-IL GUIDES MINERS TO BECOME ENGINEERS

SK281537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)--Some time ago the miners of the Kumsan pit at the Yongyang mine graduated from Yongyang Industrial College and obtained qualifications of engineer by studying while on the job.

The Kumsan pit is a widely known one as it produced a "platoon of heroes" a "platoon of communists" under the energetic guidance and meticulous care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In July 1975, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the Yongyang mine and taught that the working class is a vanguard unit in remoulding man, economy and culture as required by chuché.

Deeply conscious of their duty and mission, the miners of the Kumsan pit entered Kumdok mining specialized school all at once and finished their study course with excellent results in 1979. All the 126 miners were given qualification of assistant engineer. Then they collectively entered Yongyang Industrial College and studied while working and finished the college course, obtaining qualifications of engineer.

Some time ago the dear leader, upon hearing a report that the miners finished their college course, highly praised them and their teachers and sent a message of thanks.

Over the past seven years the miners have vigorously pushed ahead with production and study, doing a lot of work.

In this period they overfulfilled their yearly production quotas on all indices. In March this year the Second Seven-Year Plan assignments of the pit were overfulfilled.

Actively applying the knowledge they had learnt to practice, they have built up a modernized and large tunnelling pit and thus opened a broad prospect for production.

Graduating from the college, they advanced more than 70 valuable scientific papers for the introduction of modern and large-size pit equipment.

Some of them have already been incorporated in production to prove very useful.

The workers of the February 8 pit and the second construction shop of the Yongyang mine are also studying from several years ago, embraced in the educational system of studying-while-working, following suit of the miners of the Kumsat pit.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

STEEL INDUSTRY REGISTERS 'GREAT SUCCESS'

SK291229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--The iron and steel producers of Korea are registering great successes in the production of irons and steels by intensifying the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80s."

According to data available at the Ministry of Metal Industry, output jumped 28.7 per cent in steel, 15.5 per cent in pig iron and 30.9 per cent in rolled steel in the January-November period of this year above last year's corresponding time.

An unprecedented upsurge in production has been reported from the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the pace-setter of the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80s" which is making a vigorous advance at the head of the whole country. The hot rolling shop, steel shop No 2, oxygen shop No 2 and the continuous sintering shop have already gone beyond the production level envisaged for the end of the 1980s.

At the Kangson Steel Complex the output of steel leapfrogged 36.3 per cent and that of rolled steel 43.4 per cent in the first eleven months of this year above last year's like period. The complex has of late applied a number of technical innovation proposals to boost steel output by tens of thousands of tons with the existing production equipment.

A marked rise in production was announced by the Chongjin Steel Works in the same period.

Reconstruction and expansion projects are going on at full blast at iron and steel works for further increasing the independence of ferrous-metal industry and beating the 15 million-ton target of steel (the goal for the 1980s) before schedule.

Revolving furnaces are under construction at the Chongjin Steel Works, the Songjin Steel Works and the September Iron Works. Several of them have already been completed.

Meanwhile, large raw materials depots have taken shape at the Chongjin Steel Works and the April 13 Iron Works. In the January-November period, the iron ore mines lifted the ore output 28.7 per cent above the comparable period last year.

BRIEFS

DAILY FISH CATCH--Pyongyang, 7 Jan--These days the fishermen of Korea are catching over 27,000 tons of fish a day on an average, upwards of 30,000 tons at the maximum. In the first 5 days of the new year they caught 130,000 tons of fish. In particular, the fishermen of the Sinpo fishery complex and the Yanghwa and Kosong fishery stations are having big hauls by strengthening fish shoal detection and properly conducting joint operations of fishing boats according to the changing fishing conditions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 7 Jan 83 SK]

FORESTRY WORKERS' DAY--Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--The people's Central Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on the institution of Forestry Workers' Day. The decree dated January 13 says: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre on August 10, 1963 called at the Samjiyon work site of the Nimyongsu forestry station and the lumbermen's village and indicated concrete tasks arising in thoroughly implementing our party's policy of cyclic felling and in the felling, carriage and processing of timber, and showed utmost care for the life of the forestry workers. Under the correct forestry policy and constant care of our party, forestry has been further strengthened and developed into a reliable independent forestry relying on home resources and technique and equipped with a highly developed science and technique and modern machine equipment. It is playing a big role in accelerating socialist economic construction and improving the people's life. The people's Central Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea institutes August 10 every year as day of forestry workers to commemorate forever the significant day on which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre opened up a new stage of development for the nation's forestry. [Text] [SK150834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 15 Jan 83]

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYEES MEETINGS--Pyongyang, 15 Jan (KCNA)--Employees' meetings are being held at factories and enterprises in different parts of the country to make a determination to thoroughly implement militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address, through a more vigorous drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s." Till January 13 such meetings took place at the Nipsok coal mine of the Anju District coal mining complex, the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Chongjin Steel Works, the Mining Construction Complex and many other factories and enterprises. Reporters and speakers at these meetings said that the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a programmatic guideline to be firmly upheld by our party and people in the

struggle for dynamically accelerating the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea and bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction beneath the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and called for making a new advance this year at all sectors and units in carrying over the three revolutions. Let us all rise, further heighten the tempo of advance in socialist economic construction this year and thereby fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and open up a clear prospect for attaining the long-term objectives of economic construction in the 1980s, they said with emphasis. [Text] [SK160445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 16 Jan 83]

DAILY FISH CATCH--Pyongyang, 6 Jan (KCNA)--Now the Korean fishermen haul 27,000 tons of fish, more than 30,000 tons at maximum, a day. They caught 130,000 tons of fish in the first five days of the new year. The fishermen of the Sinpo Fisheries Complex and the Yanghwa and Kosong Fisheries Stations are making big hauls by strengthening detection and well organising joint operations among ships to suit the changing fishing conditions. [Text] [SK061535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Jan 83]

ONE MORE GENERATOR COMMISSIONED--Pyongyang, 5 Jan--One more generator has been put into commissioning at the Pukchang Thermal Power Station, a leading power base of Korea. The station markedly augmented its capacity by commissioning two generators last year. The construction of new power stations and projects for the expansion of the capacities of the existing power stations are progressing apace in Korea to reach ahead of the set time the goal of 100,000 million kwh of electricity envisaged for the end of the 1980s. The construction of the Taechon Power Station, a large-scale hydropower station, is being pushed ahead at full steam with the assistance of the whole nation and the Chongjin Thermal Power Station is taking its shape at an accelerated tempo. The project for the expansion of the capacity of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station is also making brisk headway. Besides, the construction of medium and small power stations is going on on an extensive scale in different parts of the country. Scores of such power stations have been commissioned and the construction of more than one hundred started in the last three years. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 5 Jan 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KIM CHONG-IL DIRECTS RE-TRANSLATION OF MEDICAL BOOK

SK281555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)--TONGUI POGAM, an encyclopaedia of traditional Korean medicine, was recently translated and published in modern Korean language.

In January 1980, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, giving instructions on further developing tonguihak, our traditional national medicine, said that TONGUI POGAM should be republished with explanatory notes.

Upholding the lofty intentions of the great leader, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave minute teachings on this work from the direction of the translation and publication of TONGUI POGAM with its original text and more explanatory notes to the size of the book, the number of its copies and printing and distribution, and wisely guided all this work for the successful translation and publication of the book.

As a result, TONGUI POGAM consisting of five parts and 25 volumes was successfully translated and published in five books in a brief period of two years.

The first book of the newly published TONGUI POGAM contains a part dealing with internal medicine (4 volumes), second book surgery (4 volumes), third book miscellaneous ailments (Vols. 1-6), fourth book miscellaneous ailments (Vols 7-11) and fifth book decoction (3 volumes) and acupuncture (1 volume). Each book carries a translation in the first part and the original text in the next part and each page of a translation carries the page number of the corresponding original text.

The translation has nearly 600 explanatory notes and each volume contains an index to prescription, and an index to general symptoms, an index to treatment, a table of drugs and a table of punctures for needle at the end of the fifth book.

TONGUI POGAM was compiled and completed by well-known Korean physician Ho Chun from 1596 to 1610 and published in 1611. It was written by drawing on the development of our traditional medicine till the early 17th century and making reference to nearly 650 kinds of books at home and abroad on the eastern medicine. The scientific nature of necessary data quoted there was ensured by clarifying their sources and the authors views and experiences were clearly distinguished from them.

Besides, the book contains a table of over 3,600 compound methods and 1,800 simple and traditional methods of treatment and a table of more than 1,400 kinds of drugs used in traditional medicine. Though its scale is vast, TONGUI POGAM gives a well-systematized, concise and clear explanation.

The newly translated and published TONGUI POGAM is a precious cultural wealth of our people. It will contribute to better preserving and further developing the precious heritage of our traditional medicine and help our posterity further develop our chuche-based medicine by using this book with ease.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

BRIEFS

MUSIC CONCERT--Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--A concert of music class children was held at the Pyongyang kindergarten of the 50th anniversary of the International Women's Day. The talent of children who correctly distinguished complex intervals, wonderfully sang difficult musical pieces with various notes and excellently played piano and haegum struck the audience with admiration. The admirable musical talent of kindergarten music class children could be brought into full bloom thanks to the great love of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Saying that if correct early education on music is given to children from before they enter the musical world, excellent reserves of art would be reared, the dear leader saw to it that the music classes of kindergartens were set up in May 1979. He gave meticulous teachings on all problems arising in the management of the music class from the problem of enlisting children to that of educational method. He also sent expensive pianos, electric gramophones attached with tape-recorders and even commuters buses. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il made sure that talented persons were sent to educate music class children and they took part in a concert at Pyongyang University of Music and Dance regularly once a week to cultivate their artistic talent. Amid the deep love of the dear leader many children who finished the music class course of kindergartens are now studying at Pyongyang University of Music and Dance to be promising artists. [Text]
[SK010849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0615 GMT 1 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/97

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

TOKYO MEETING, DEMONSTRATION RAPS NAKASONE TRIP

SK131056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--An emergency meeting and demonstration of "Mindan"-lining Koreans and Japanese people against the South Korean trip of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone were held in Tokyo on January 9, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by a large number of "Mindan"-lining compatriots and Japanese people. Among them were members of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong) and the "Metropolitan Liaison Council for Japan-South Korea People's Solidarity."

It was addressed by Kang Yong-chi, deputy chief of the propaganda department of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong," Satoshi Saito, general secretary of the "Liaison Council" and many other figures.

They branded Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's South Korean trip as a grave act for establishing a triangular military alliance system of Japan, the United States and South Korea and increasing tension on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that Nakasone intends to grant 4,000 million dollars in military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique while visiting South Korea, they said he seeks in this the fascistization of Japanese society and the revival of militarism. This is a grave criminal act for menacing peace in Korea and Asia and turning the Korean peninsula into a field of a nuclear war, they remarked.

A protest to Nakasone was adopted at the meeting.

The protest demanded a stop to all forms of encouragement of the Japanese Government to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" including 4,000 million dollars in military aid, withdrawal of the "political settlement" of the Kim Tae-chung abduction case and probe into its truth and a concrete step for the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung.

After the meeting its attendants staged a powerful demonstration chanting slogans denouncing Nakasone's South Korean trip.

CSO: 4100/099

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

MORE JAPANESE GROUPS SCORE NAKASONE SEOUL TRIP

SK130355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--Representatives of the Round-Table Council on the Kim Tae-chung issue composed of representatives of Japanese democratic organisations and personages of various circles on January 10 called on the deputy chief cabinet secretary and handed him a request demanding a probe into the truth of the Kim Tae-chung abduction case and denouncing Nakasone's South Korean junket, according to a report.

They handed over to the Japanese authorities the request signed by 50 representatives of Japan political parties, democratic organisations and labor organisations, scholars, intellectuals and personages of other strata and the resolution adopted at an emergency meeting denouncing Nakasone's South Korean visit.

The request strongly demands that the government clarify the truth of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case and restore his human rights and Japan's sovereignty.

Pointing out that Nakasone's South Korean trip and the so-called economic "aid" expected to attend it mean to join in the oppression of South Korean people, freeze the division of Korea and threaten peace of Asia, it sharply denounced them.

On January 11, a large number of Japanese youth and students held a meeting near the airport prior to Nakasone's departure from Tokyo and indignantly denounced his South Korean tour.

Many Japanese people and Koreans in Japan staged protest demonstrations in front of the Japanese Foreign Ministry building and strongly demanded the cancellation of Nakasone's South Korean trip.

CSO: 4100/099

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE GROUPS CRITICIZE NAKASONE SEOUL TRIP

SK140450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Japanese organisations sharply condemned Nakasone's tour of South Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The Japan Peace Committee in a statement on January 9 noted that Nakasone's South Korean junket "is a very dangerous act to strengthen the system of common destiny body of the United States, Japan and South Korea for openly supporting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military regime and fixing the division of Korea into North and South."

It said that the strengthening of Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration, the main purpose of Nakasone in his South Korean trip, is linked with the dangerous scheme to menace peace in Japan and turn her into a springboard and battlefield of a nuclear war.

The Japan-Korea Association carried out a street propaganda in front of the Shinjuku station in Tokyo on January 10 with the participation of Vice-Director of the Association Hiroshi Innami and other personages concerned. The Japan Action Liaison Council for Solidarity With South Korean People on January 10 held in Tokyo a meeting and a demonstration against Nakasone's trip to South Korea.

The Okayama Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association, the Okayama Prefectural High School Teachers Union, the Okayama Prefectural Peace Committee and the Okayama City Officials Union and others on January 7 made public a joint statement, which strongly protested against Nakasone's trip to South Korea, branding it as a dangerous act of strengthening the tieup between Japan and South Korea and forming the triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea according to the demand of the United States and endangering peace in Asia.

The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement on January 10.

CSO: 4100/099

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON SUPPORTS DPRK PARTIES' STATEMENT

SK201206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Ja 83

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) issued a statement on January 19 supporting a joint statement of political parties and public organisations of our country.

The statement urges the political parties and public organisations of South Korea to respond to the proposal advanced in the joint statement of political parties and public organisations of the DPRK in order to put an end to the nearly 40 year long history of territorial division and national split and advance along the road of reunification.

The statement says:

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan warmly hails and supports the proposal for waging a nation-wide movement with concerted efforts of North and South for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the primary task for promoting the reunification of the country at present, as it fully accords with the will and earnest desire of the entire Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Whether at home or abroad, our people have never forgotten the reunification of the country and hope to see the whole nation live in harmony in a reunified country even if they miss two of the three meals a day.

It is entirely because the U.S. imperialist aggression forces keep occupying South Korea and the U.S. imperialists have doggedly opposed the reunification of our country that this ardent desire of our nation has not been realised up to this day.

The U.S. imperialists are actively inveigling the Japanese militarists into their policy of aggression and war and seeking the completion of the triangular military alliance of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the statement says, and continues:

Any Korean who truly desires the reunification of the nation, not its permanent division, and is truly concerned about the danger of war befalling our people,

should turn out above all for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

It is a mere empty talk to mention "unification" and "dialogue", while fighting shy of the most important and primary question of making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces standing in the way of reunification withdraw from South Korea.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is talking about "summit talks" and the like, while begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops. This is a foolish trick to conceal his clique's dependence upon the outside forces and nation-splitting manoeuvres.

Be at home or abroad, Koreans who are truly concerned about the destiny of their nation and sincerely desire the reunification should demand, first of all, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

No matter how many times he may repeat the word of unification, without calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, it is of no use for promoting reunification.

Even though there may be differences in idea and political view, if we have a correct assessment of the difficulties facing our nation today and hope for an early realisation of reunification, the common desire of the nation, there will be no reason whatsoever for us not to pool strength in the movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the basic obstacle to reunification.

We hope that personages and compatriots under the influence of the "ROK Residents' Association in Japan" ("Mindan") will join us in supporting the proposal contained in the joint statement of political parties and public organisations in the homeland to realize the cherished common desire of the nation, regardless of differences in idea, political view and organizational affiliation, and make joint efforts for its realisation.

In conclusion, the statement declares: CHONGNYON and compatriots in Japan will actively respond to the call of the joint statement of political parties and public organisations and make all efforts for the realisation of its just proposal.

CSO: 4100/099

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON THANKS KIM FOR EDUCATIONAL AID

SK120855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--The respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) for the 86th installment of educational aid fund and stipends sent by him for the democratic, national education of Korean children in Japan, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Recalling that the fatherly leader again sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 385 million yen in Japanese currency in the 86th installment, the message says this brought the total amount of educational aid fund and stipends he has incessantly sent since 1957 to 33,559,227,033 yen.

The message continues: The love and solicitude shown by you the fatherly leader with noble kindness are a precious guarantee for a constant development of all the patriotic work and democratic, national education of Chongnyon and a great inspiring power instilling into the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan a firm conviction of sure victory in their patriotic cause.

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, representing the warm, loyal hearts of all the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan, extends highest glory and warmest thanks to you the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation and the tender-hearted father of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan.

We will, the message stresses, thoroughly establish the ideological system of chuche within Chongnyon and make all the Chongnyon functionaries, compatriots and the younger generation devote themselves to the patriotic work of Chongnyon, loyally attending you the great leader and the glorious party centre in high esteem.

The message sincerely wishes a long life in good health to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/97

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON '83 TASK MEETING--Tokyo, 12 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of activists for a better fulfillment of the assignments of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) for 1983 in hearty response to the new year teachings of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was held at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo on January 9. A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting. The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Tok-su and vice-chairmen of the CHONGNYON Central Standing Committee and CHONGNYON functionaries and active Koreans in Kanto District, over 4,000 in all. The message of greetings of the great leader to Chairman Han Tok-su on the New Year 1983 was read at the meeting. Addressing the meeting, Han Tok-su called for effecting a new innovation and upswing in this year's patriotic work, upholding the new year teachings of the great leader. A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK141031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 14 Jan 83]

NAKASONE-CHON STATEMENT DENOUNCED--Tokyo, 14 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--The "Liaison Council of Youth and Students in Japan for Support to the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" and the "Council for Defence of Human Rights of South Korean Women", organisations of compatriots under the influence of the "ROK Residents' Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), issued a statement in joint name on January 13 in denunciation of the "joint statement" of Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan the traitor. Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan-Nakasone "summit talks" were aimed at a new military tieup between South Korea and Japan for the perfection of a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, the statement strongly demanded a total withdrawal of the "joint statement." The statement stressed: The South Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries challenge the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of the South Korean people by strengthening their military tieup. But they should bear in mind that their collusion will result in giving further momentum to the anti-Japanese struggle of the South Korean people. In conclusion the statement called upon the South Korean and Japanese peoples to wage a powerful joint struggle to have the "joint statement" abrogated, stop Japan's 4,000 million dollar military "aid" to South Korea and check and frustrate the scheme to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. [Text] [SK170417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 17 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/099

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

SK050524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages and letters from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the new year 1983.

Messages or letters came to him from: Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Maurice Bishop, leader of the Grenada New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Zayid Ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates; Major Jean Baptiste Ouedraogo, president of the People's Salvation Council and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta; General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic; Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand; and France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

SK071138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from various countries on the occasion of the new year.

In his message Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, said: On the occasion of the new year I am happy to most warmly wish you happiness and good health and extend heartfelt congratulations to the friendly Korean people making positive efforts for the development of the nation and for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a legitimate desire of the entire Korean people.

Nurul Huda Mirza, chairman of the Democratic Party of Bangladesh, said in his message: We strongly support the Korean people's just struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, a problem of vital importance in guaranteeing the future of Korea and world peace and security.

We fully agree with your theory on the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence, which accord with the fundamental interests of the entire people of the world who love peace and freedom.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli of Costa Rica and his family said in their message: The world people who advocate chajusong (independence) and love peace are drawing a great hope and courage from the fact that your people hold in their van you possessed of the talent of leadership and noble virtues as a successor to the cause of chuche.

We firmly believe that in the new year, the Korean people under your wise leadership will achieve greater victory in the building of a new society which is a model of the world.

A message from Mohammed Ibrahim Ali, commander of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic, said: I hope that in the new year you the dear leader will achieve great success in the socialist revolution and construction in Korea by

wisely leading the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the 80s" and bring about a historical turn in carrying out the national cause of Korean reunification for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a glorious unified state.

Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, a successor to the leader of the Malta Labour Party, said in his message: We will continue to extend full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country in accordance with the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Besides, messages came from general secretary of the Bangladesh Labour Party Haider Akbar Hanrono, member of the Malagasy Supreme Revolutionary Council and secretary general of the Party for the Proletarian Power of Madagascar Manandafy Rakotonirina, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand V. Ratakul and other personages in various countries.

The messages wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK-PRC FRIENDSHIP ALONG AMNOK RIVER NOTED

SK041638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--The peoples of Korea and China abutting on each other with a river in between are cultivating a beautiful flower garden of friendship, always helping and encouraging each other.

The 2,000-ri long Amnok River flowing between the two countries carries many emotional stories.

One day in March 1982 boats fully loaded with reed belonging to the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill were sailing back to the mill from the combined reed farm of the Pidan (silk) island when it was caught in a blinding wind.

When the boats reached the wharf through the storm, they found sheaves of reed disarranged and no small number of them lost on the river. But it was not long before the competent organ of Dandong, China, sent a notice that the reed afloat from the Korean boats had been picked up.

It was learned later that people of Wudaogou, Dandong, China, who were at work on the bank of the Amnok River on that stormy day spotted the sheaves of reed floating down the river, carried by its turbulent water, and guessed that they belonged to the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill.

The Chinese people who treasure the property of the Korean people as their own lost no time in sallying forth aboard boats and saved all the floating reed through a hard battle, and they sent them to our people.

It was in mid-July 1981. One of the fishermen of the fishing sub-workteam of the Majon Cooperative Farm, Sinuiju, was suddenly taken seriously ill while engaged in fishing at the estuary of the Amnok River.

But our fishermen, to their vexation, were not in a position to carry the sick person quickly to a hospital.

Fishermen of the Qianxiang people's commune in Donggou County, Liaoning Province, who happened to pass by learned this and, saying they must save the Korean comrade, moved the sick person to their boat and carried him to the first hospital of Donggou County.

The physicians there treated him with all sincerity and looked after him with utmost care. Our fisherman was saved from the critical condition and completely recovered his health.

Our people, too, like the Chinese people, regard it their duty to help their Chinese comrades with all sincerity.

One day in October 1982, our fishermen found a boat adrift near the Nakdo Island off Cholsan, North Pyongan Province. They approached it, which turned out to be a fishing boat of the Haiyang People's Commune in Changhai County, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China. It had drifted there in the wind, having run out of oil while fishing.

With brotherly feelings, our fishermen took utmost care of the Chinese fisherman and helped him return to his destination safely.

In early May 1981 a boat of Donggou County, Liaoning Province, China, which had been engaged in fishing in the sea off Tasado, Yomju County, North Pyongan Province, capsized in a storm, throwing the fishermen aboard it into the sea. Our fishermen who saw this saved them at the risk of their lives.

Thus the Korean and Chinese peoples have deepened the sentiments of friendship, helping each other in hard time.

The friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples which will be everlasting with the flow of the Amnok River has been made more indestructible through the China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping to our country in 1982.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

SWISS AMBASSADOR VISITS--Pyongyang, 18 Dec (KCNA)--Hans Mulle, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Confederation of Switzerland to Korea, presented his credentials to Vice-President Pak Song-chol on December 17. Present on the occasion was Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK180013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 17 Dec 82]

BULGARIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol on December 22 met and had a talk with Vassil Penev Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK230458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 23 Dec 82]

TANZANIAN DELEGATION HONORED--Pyongyang, 2 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of December 31 in honor of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by S. E. Mosha, senior assistant secretary of the Defence and Security Commission of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. Yi Chae-kun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK, and personages concerned were present there. Vice-Director of a department Yi Chae-kun spoke first at the banquet. S. E. Mosha, head of the delegation, spoke next. The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and Tanzania, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and president of the United Republic of Tanzania. [Text] [SK021053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 2 Jan 83]

BURMESE PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on January 3 sent a message of greetings to U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the independence of Burma. The message reads: Today the Burmese people are celebrating with labour feats the 35th anniversary of the country's independence which opened up a wide avenue for creating a new life. On this auspicious occasion I warmly congratulate you and the government and people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf. After independence the Burmese people have striven hard to build socialism suited to their own

practical condition while adhering to chajusong (independence). The Korean people sincerely wish the Burmese people much progress in future on the basis of the successes already made in consolidating national independence and building a new prosperous Burma. On this occasion I am convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will strengthen and develop more splendidly. [Text] [SK031642 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 3 Jan 83]

BURMESE ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 35th anniversary of the independence of Burma. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the independence of Burma was a brilliant fruition of the arduous struggle of her people for freedom and liberation. The article goes on: After the independence, the Burmese people have achieved big successes in building a new life. Pursuing an independent foreign policy, the Burmese Government is developing friendly relations with the progressive people of the world. The successes of the Burmese people in the building of a new life are conducive to the accomplishment of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence of the [word indistinct] people. The Korean and Burmese peoples have established and developed friendly and cooperative relations through a struggle for attaining the common goal of anti-imperialism and independence. The Korean people will as ever make every effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Burmese people under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. Warmly greeting the independence day of Burma, the Korean people sincerely wish them greater successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country. [Text] [SK041040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 4 Jan 83]

BURMESE OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the independence of Burma. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message sincerely wishes him greater success in his work for the country's prosperity. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a similar message of greetings to U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs of Burma. [Text] [SK040452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 4 Jan 83]

MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his assumption of office as president of the United States of Mexico. The reply message dated December 29 reads: I express heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for your message of greetings sent to me upon my assumption of office as president of the United States of Mexico. Wholeheartedly hoping for the continued development of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and for the well-being and prosperity of the Korean people, I extend highest covellency. [Text] [SK040448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 3 Jan 83]

ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS GREETED--Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on January 2 to the second congress of the organising committee of the Ethiopian Working People's Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm greetings to the second congress of the organising committee of the Ethiopian Working People's Party and, through the congress, to the entire members of your party and the friendly Ethiopian people. The second congress of the organising committee of your party is an event of weighty significance in further strengthening the party and in the struggle of your people for socialist construction. In the past period the friendly Ethiopian people under the leadership of the organising committee of the Ethiopian Working People's Party headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam have achieved many successes in the work for consolidating national independence and achieving the independent development of the country. We are rejoiced as over our own over all the successes made by the organising committee of your party and your people. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, we take this opportunity to heartily wish your congress new success in its work.
[Text] [SK031136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 3 Jan 83]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Dec--The Foreign Ministry delegation of our country headed by Vice-Minister Kim Hyong-u flew back home on December 29 after visiting Nicaragua, St Lucia, Barbados, and Antigua and Barbuda. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and an official of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 30 Dec 82 SK]

MADAGASGAR NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 29 Dec--A meeting marking the 7th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was held at the Chllima House of Culture on December 28. A portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka were placed on the platform of the meeting. The meeting was attended by Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Madagascar Friendship Association, and Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, and working people in the city. Chairman Yi Chang-son spoke at the meeting. A letter to President Didier Ratsiraka was adopted there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 29 Dec 82 SK] Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Colonel Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister and head of the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. Saying he was glad to note that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the peoples of the two countries are growing in scope and strength day by day, the message wished the prime minister success in his noble work. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ho Tam and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Chang-yop sent messages of greetings respectively to Malagasy Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard and chairman of the People's National Assembly of Madagascar Lucien Xavier Michel Andriana Rahinjaka. [Text] [SK301300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 30 Dec 82]

SOVIET ART TROUPE PREMIERE--The art troupe of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic gave its premiere on December 28 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe. Appreciating the performance were Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chang Se-kuk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Yi Pong-hui and working people and artists in the city. Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim O. V. Okonishnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were also present. [Excerpt] [SK290428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 29 Dec 82 SK]

SOVIET ANNIVERSARY NOTED--Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting was held on the Korean-Soviet Friendship Kochang Cooperative Farm on December 28 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. It was attended by personages concerned and members of the farm. O. V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation. Speeches were made by chairman of the management board of the farm Choe Yong-chong and Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim O. V. Okonishnikov. [Text] [SK291236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 29 Dec 82]

NEW SYRIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on January 18 met and had a talk with Hani Hadib, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK190444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 19 Jan 83]

MALTESE CONDOLENCES--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of condolence from Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, on the death of Mr Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the DPRK and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party. The message of condolence dated January 11 reads: It is with deepest regret that we have learned of the death of His Excellency Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party. My cabinet colleagues and the people of Malta join me in sharing with your excellency the profound grief on such a great loss and in extending to you and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sincere condolences and deepest sympathies. [Text] [SK140523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Jan 83]

SOVIET-KAZAKH ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 7 Jan--The art troupe of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic gave several performances in Wonsan from January 4 to 6. The performance was appreciated by Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, and personages concerned, working people and artists in the city. Colorful numbers put on stage by the performers will showed the traditional life customs and emotions of the Kazakh people to be warmly acclaimed by the audience. Soviet artists presented an excellent instrumental ensemble of a Korean song "Song of Mangyongade", and a female solo "Bellflower of Golden Mountain," drawing forth loud applause of the audience. A floral basket was presented to the artists at the end of the performance in congratulation of their successful performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 7 Jan 83 SK]

CHUN-KI GREETS SOVIET TROUPE--Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on January 9 met and had a friendly talk with the leading members and principal actors and actresses of the art troupe of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic headed by Vice-Minister of Culture K.B. Saudabayev. Present on the occasion were Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son and personages concerned and Charge d'affaires ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang O.V. Okonishnikov. [Text] [SK100445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 10 Jan 83]

CHUN-KI SEES TROUPE PERFORMANCE--Pyongyang, 10 Jan (KCNA)--The art troupe of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic gave a performance for guests of honour at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of January 9. Invited to see the performance were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Pak Yong-si, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Yi Pong-hui and Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak. Working people and artists in Pyongyang were also in the audience. Charge d'affaires ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang O.V. Okonishnikov saw the performance. The colorful numbers put on stage by the Soviet artistes were acclaimed by the audience. A floral basket was presented to the artistes at the end of the performance in congratulation of their successful performance. [Text] [SK100502 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0413 GMT 10 Jan 83]

SOVIET ART TROUPE LEAVES--Pyongyang, 12 Jan--The art troupe of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic headed by Vice-Minister of Culture K.B. Saudabayev left here on January 11 by air. [Text] [SK140631 Pyongyang KCNA In English 2206 GMT 13 Jan 83]

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 14 Jan--The delegation of the Khabarovsk City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its secretary N.G. Korostelyova left here on January 13. The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) headed by Kim Won-taek, deputy director of the political department of its Central Standing Committee and the 103d home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Pyon Yong-kyu, advisor to the Tochiki Prefectual headquarters of Congryon, left Wonsaw by the ship "Mangyongbong" on the same day after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK140631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Jan 83]

CUBAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 12 Jan--The government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Andres Yebra left here on January 11 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Han Su-kil, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials. [Text] [SK140631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 12 Jan 83]

ETHIOPIAN CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang, 12 Jan--The Ethiopian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Tigabe Asres, department chief of the public relations in the Ministry of Education, and Molly Okalebo, a Ugandan delegate for the study of the chuche idea, left here on January 11 by plane. [Text] [SK140631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 12 Jan 83]

NEW SYRIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 15 Jan--Hani Habib, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on January 14 by plane. [Text] [SK170454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 15 Jan 83]

DPRK ENVOY TO SENEGAL--Pyongyang, 16 Jan--Choe Kwang-kuk, DPRK ambassador to Senegal, on January 10 paid a farewell call on Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim IL-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt warm greetings to the great leader. He said he would as ever actively support the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Senegal and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK170454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2837 GMT 16 Jan 83]

PALESTINIAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 14 Jan--A photo exhibition and film show were held on January 13 under the sponsorship of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the start of the Palestinian revolution. Present there were personages concerned and men of the press in Pyongyang, press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents here. Tawfig Mohammad Saleh Mustafa, acting chief of the PLO mission, and its officials were present. After seeing the pictures on display, the attendants saw a Palestinian documentary film. [Text] [SK170454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 14 Jan 83]

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN MOURNING--Pyongyang, 19 Jan (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of various countries in Pyongyang visited the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang on January 18 and mourned over the death of Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, vice-president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. They observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased. [Text] [SK190437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 18 Jan 83]

LSWK FOUNDING DAY MARKED--Pyongyang, 18 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea arranged a film reception and cocktail party on January 17 in honor of foreign embassy officials in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the LSWK. Invited there were foreign embassy officials and foreign correspondents in our country. Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the LSWK Central Committee, and LSWK functionaries were present there. Speeches were exchanged at the cocktail party. Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Road of Glory Covered by Korean Youth." [Text] [SK180905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 18 Jan 83]

USSR TV, RADIO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 19 Jan--The delegation of the USSR State Committee of Television and Radio Broadcasting headed by its deputy chairman A.P. Evstafiev left here for home on January 18. N.G. Vaidya, general director of the Progressive Bookstore of Nepal, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. [Text] [SK190513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 18 Jan 83]

HUNGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 19 Jan--The government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Herkner Otto left here for home on January 18 by air. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil and Hungarian Ambassador to our country Etre Sandor. [Text] [SK190513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 18 Jan 83]

FOREIGN CHUCHE GROUPS--Pyongyang, 18 Jan--A Malagasy delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Rabarivelo Simon Pierre, advisor to the presidential office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, a delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union for the study of the chuche idea headed by S.R. Jakopo, political commissar of Mashonaland East Province of the union, and a delegation of the Zimbabwean University for the study of the chuche idea headed by M.T. Changamire, chairman of the centre for the study of the chuche idea at the university, arrived in Pyongyang on January 17. [Text] [SK190513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 18 Jan 83]

UPPER VOLTESE PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Thomas Sankara upon the latter's appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Upper Volta. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop in the future, too, the message heartily wishes the Upper Voltese prime minister new success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK210404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 21 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/99

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'ASAHI' EXPOSES SECRET U.S.-JAPAN NEGOTIATIONS

SK211146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN exposed secret negotiations between the United States and Japan at their talks about the question of the return of Okinawa in 1969, according to a report, the paper said:

In connection with the "question of cooperation in defence of South Korea" which draws attention, the General U.S. Bureau of ASAHI SHIMBUN obtained a "confidential record" of the U.S. side that in September 1969 when negotiations about the return of Okinawa were at the final stage, the then Japanese Foreign Minister Aichi in his talks in Camera [as received] with U.S. Senator Percy (now chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee) gave assurances in definite terms that Japan would "give her consent" and there would be "no need to worry about the response of Japan" at a prior consultation about the U.S. dispatch of fighter planes from Japan and other questions in case of "emergency in Asia including an armed attack on South Korea."

In November 1969 when the then Prime Minister Sato visited the United States he reached an agreement on "the return of Okinawa in 1972" in his talks with Nixon and, speaking at the Press Club, hinted Japan's "consent", saying that in case of "armed attack on South Korea", Japan would immediately make clear her attitude in a constructive direction to a prior consultation about the dispatch of U.S. forces from Japan for combat action.

But they say there was already a promise of "consent." This brings into bolder relief the fact that Japan's commitment for the "security" of South Korea was given already at the negotiations about the return of Okinawa.

Pointing out that secret negotiations between the United States and Japan had long been carried on about the Korean question, the paper brought to light the contents of the "confidential record" of these facts.

CSO: 4100/099

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY HAILS SURINAM DECISION EXPELLING U.S. DIPLOMATS

SK130545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "Firm Determination of Surinam" in connection with the recent determined step taken by the Surinam Government to expel two American diplomats who had been engaged in subversive activities in the country.

The commentary says:

The recent step of the Surinam Government was one more punishment meted out to the U.S. imperialists; it was a legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of an independent state and fully demonstrated the desires and unshakable determination of the Surinam Government and people to defend the national independence and dignity and advance unswervingly along the road chosen by them.

The American diplomats instigated the domestic counterrevolutionary forces of Surinam to anti-government activities and openly slandered the process of revolutionary changes in this country. This was part of the premeditated maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists against the Surinam people.

At the end of last year, too, the imperialists egged the domestic counterrevolutionary forces to plots for subverting the Surinam Government. But these plots of the counterrevolutionary forces backed by the imperialists were exposed and smashed in time by the vigilant Surinam people and armed forces.

The just struggle of the Surinam Government and people enjoy the support of the peoples of progressive countries, to say nothing of their neighbouring countries.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Surinam people who are confidently advancing along the road of progress and prosperity, defending the gains of the revolution to the end.

CSO: 4100/099

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ANALYSIS ON NONALIGNED MEETING IN MANAGUA

SK110015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1643 GMT 10 Jan 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Managua, 9 Jan (PL)--The foreign ministers and representatives of more than 90 countries and liberation movements arrived to Managua over the weekend to attend the fifth special ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries.

It is a record attendance for a meeting of this kind, which the bureau has convened for the purpose of discussing specific topics which are endangering peace.

This time, the working agenda will include topics related exclusively to the Latin American and Caribbean problematic situation, with special emphasis on the redhot issue of Central America, where there is a real danger of a large-scale conflict if peaceful solutions are not found.

The five-day meeting begins on Monday in the capital of a country seriously threatened by thousands of ex-Somoza guards, who daily attack the border zone, from their operational bases in Honduras.

The insistence of the Sandinista government in promoting peace in Central America as an effective way of halting large-scale armed attacks is therefore understandable.

Although the constant military actions in the border zone are carried out by Nicaragua-born elements--from Honduran territory--the government of national reconstruction has accused the United States of being responsible for them.

Ronald Reagan's government has turned Honduras into a base of armed and terrorist operations against Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Miguel Descoto said last week.

However, the meeting will also discuss in particular the Salvadoran internal conflict and the different proposals aimed at arriving at a peaceful solution.

The attendance of Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari indicates that he will repeat his country's right to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. The ministerial meeting is being held at a time when Nicaragua is a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for a two-year term.

The United States, which opposed Nicaragua's election, promoting the candidature of the Dominican Republic, has now expressed some preoccupationess to Foreign Minister Descoto because of his alleged aggressive policy appearing in the draft of the declaration of Managua, which should be approved by the ministerial meeting.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

LATIN AMERICA TO EXPAND NONALIGNED PARTICIPATION

SK111125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 11 Jan 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Panama City, 10 Jan (PL)--The foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama agreed to increase Latin American participation in the movement of nonaligned countries and proposed new peace moves in Central America.

The four foreign ministers--Bernardo Sepulveda, from Mexico; Rodrigo Lloredo, from Colombia; Alberto Zambrano, from Venezuela; and Juan Jose Amado, from Panama--held a press conference to announce the outcome of their talks.

The Panamanian representative said that the main thing was to consult other Latin American foreign ministers on possible new moves.

Although the four ministers did not sign a joint communique, they agreed on the need for wider-ranging talks at the Latin American level on all the problems which endanger peace and stability in the continent.

When examining the situation in Central America, the foreign ministers described as "undesirable" the way that the U.S. State Department analyses it.

An official bulletin released by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry at the end of the conference said that the foreign ministers described the situation as complex and said it was "highly undesirable" to place the Central American crisis within the framework of the East-West confrontation, as the United States is doing.

At the same time they mentioned the importance of the meeting of the coordinating bureau of the movement of non-aligned countries, in progress in Managua.

The nonaligned movement has major importance for the developing countries, they said, and we are certain that the agreements adopted in Managua will help to find fair, balanced solutions to regional problems. They also agreed that the widening of the Latin American countries participation in the nonaligned movement was very important.

"Latin American participation in the nonaligned movement will guarantee better consultative systems, dialogue and negotiations, and will strengthen the principles of nonalignment and political pluralism, they said.

CSO: 4100/97

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

CPLA MEETING IN BEIJING--Beijing, 5 Jan (KCNA)--A meeting of chiefs of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was held in Beijing from December 18 last year to January 3 this year, according to a XINHUA report. The meeting summed up military work last year and discussed the problem of creating a new situation in military work and stepping up the building of a modern and regular revolutionary army by further implementing the spirit of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in the new year. Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission, Comrade Chen Yun, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with the attendants of the meeting at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on December 30 last year. Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman, and comrades Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, vice-chairmen, of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made important directives on army building before and during the meeting. Yang Shangkun, permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and Yang Dezhi, chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, made speeches at the meeting. Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of general staff of the CPLA, delivered a report on behalf of the general staff at the meeting. [Text] [SK060442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 6 Jan 83]

CUBA ON NONALIGNED MEETING--Havana, 8 Jan (TANJUG)--Cuba expects the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in Managua to contribute to a just and peaceful settling of the conflict situation in Central America. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has told the new Nicaragua News Agency he was certain that the non-aligned would entirely re-affirm their position concerning Central America adopted at the last year's ministerial session of the coordination bureau in Havana. In the interview carried today (Saturday) by the GRANMA daily, Malmierca added that the problem of the Malvinas Islands would be one of the topics at the agenda of the meeting in Managua. [Text] [SK110007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1626 GMT 10 Jan 83]

CONGO, ZAMBIA TRIP--Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, paid an official goodwill visit to the Congo from January 4 to 5 at the invitation of the Congolese Government, according to a report. During the visit, he had talks with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma of the Congo, at which they discussed the problem of developing

economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and a series of international problems of common concern. He laid a wreath at the grave of the former Congolese President Marien Ngouabi and was entertained to a banquet by Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Premier Zhao Ziyang paid an official goodwill visit to Zambia from January 5 to 9 at the invitation of the Zambian Government. During his stay in Zambia, he had talks with Kenneth David Launda, president of Zambia, and discussed the problem of strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of international issues of common concern. He laid a wreath before the freedom fighters bronze statue in Lusaka and visited Victoria Falls and Mulungushi Textile Mill and was invited to a banquet by President Kaunda. He respectively met Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa and Hage Geingob, executive member of the South West Africa People's Organisation, and reaffirmed support to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle for liberation.

[Text] [SK120501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 12 Jan 83]

CPSU NEW YEAR MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--A new year message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the Soviet people was published on January 1, according to a TASS report. It notes that the national economy was advanced in the Soviet Union last year. Celebrating the new year 1983, it extends congratulations to the working people of the socialist countries, communists of the world, fighters against imperialism, reaction and war and the entire Soviet people. [Text] [SK070534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 5 Jan 83]

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